WEEKLY NORTHWESTERN GAZETTE.

BY H. H. HOUGHTON & CO. GALENA, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861. VOL. XXVII---NUMBER 20.

SAVE A HALF DOLLAR BY PAYING
—FOR THE—
Weekly Northwestern Gazette
IN ADVANCE.

OUR ONLY TERMS—
$1 50 if paid before the first No. is sent.
$2 00 " " during the year.
$2 50 if payment is delayed till after the year Expires.

The above are our only terms, and will be enforced in every instance. The expense of sending a collector to visit subscribers is so great, that we cannot in any instance deviate, no matter what the person's responsibility. We prefer every subscriber should pay $1 50 *in advance*, than to subject us to the necessity and annoyance of collecting from him through an Agent, even at $2 50.

Will our friends see that their subscriptions are paid in advance—and thus be enabled to read *their paper*, not ours!

☞ There are also published at the same Office, the DAILY ADVERTISER, at $5 00 per annum, and the TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER, at $4 00 per annum.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
(Ten Nonpareil Lines constitute a Square.)

1 square 1 insertion,	$1 00	1 square two months..	3 00
1 " second "	50	" three months	4 00
1 " one month..	2 50	" six months..	7 25

☞ A reasonable discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Address, GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE, Galena, Ills.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

The "Coercion" of Mr Lincoln

We anticipate no hasty action of Mr. Lincoln in the recovery of the Government property, now in the hands of those who have seized it and now hold it in violation of law. (What do they call such people in Courts of Justice?) If there is any defect in Mr. Lincoln, it will be over-cautiousness in cases where serious consequences might follow. There is always a particular time on occasions like the present, when a strong blow struck in the right place will prevent serious consequences. It is the office of the statesman to foresee and be prepared for these times and occasions. Such well-timed actions are the great preservatives of of peace. The Great Washington never moved too soon nor too late. Mr Buchanan appears to have no independent judgment in the above particular, and hence his entire failure as a statesman. We look for no deficiency in this regard in Mr Lincoln. Washington was often blamed for his apparently dilatory movements, but the results proved in the end that he was as wise in his delays at Valley Forge, as he was wise in his forced marches on Trenton and Yorktown. There will be many times in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, if he is spared, when he cannot prudently disclose his own plans of action to others. It is so in the life of every successful man. In such cases we naturally rest our confidence on his general character as a man, and trust him. Mr. Lincoln has shown in the last three months that he *can* keep silent if he will. A late writer remarks of this astonishing quality in him: "The pressure upon him of a nation that loves babbling more than it fears death, has been almost sufficient to make him—as he nearly does indeed by nature, to meet the mathematical definition of a line—length without breadth or thickness; the provocation was so terrible that men wondered if he was not deaf as well as dumb. The commercial interests of the nation have been tossed and torn to fragments like some tiny pleasure-boat upon a stormy sea, Congress has stood, a garrulous crowd of quacks and wide-mouthed gossips with nostrums and "yarbs," around the bed of a dying patient, here men seem to have gone delirious with folly, there with terror, from attacking in great force and with great pomp military forts which, by the connivance of the Government, were left undefended except by a sergeant and two privates, the secessionists have risen to the dignity and daring of actual burglary; the feeble old man at Washington sits wringing his hands in abject imbecility, while Northern arsenals have been stripped of arms by traitors in his Cabinet; yet amid all this wreck and crash and confusion the President-elect has studiously held his peace, biding his time. He is as sublimely silent as the Sphynx; may he prove as immovable. An American who could not talk would be an anomaly, one who can but will not is a marvel, and we augur great things of him accordingly." In less than two weeks more Mr Lincoln will enter upon his active duties as President. Just now he is doing some talking in a careful way. He will soon show himself capable of wise and patriotic action, that will speak for itself.

The Prospects of Compromise

The prospects of a compromise at Washington, on any new plan of action, aside from those now provided in the Constitution, do not appear to grow brighter rapidly. We infer, that Kellogg's proposition was a perfect failure. It appears to meet with no support of any consequence. Its effect has been bad on Kellogg, who appears to have been a martyr to the experiment. The truth is probably, that the case is beyond "doctoring." It must be thrown upon the strength of Constitution of the patient. If that Constitution, so clear in ring and sound in structure cannot stand the present pressure, it is nonsense to suppose that any separation and re-welding can make it stronger. If it is not sufficient to stand the strain of some four millions of negro slaves now, how will it hold when they get to number six, seven, eight, nine and ten millions? That old instrument has answered a good turn for more than seventy years. We have a good opinion of it still. It cannot, of course, prevent bad men from being traitors, if they will. Deity himself exercises no such power as that. But, its spirit is harmony, and the interests it protects are mutual. We would as soon think of abandoning an aged father or mother, who had begotten and borne us, to the cruelties of shivering famine, as to think of leaving the Constitution of our fathers in this time of its trial and attempted disgrace. We shall not leave it, unless wrenched away by force. As to amending it in any of the ways that we have yet seen proposed, we would as soon think of amending our own physical proportions by cutting off a leg now in perfect health, and replacing it with a wooden one. Before any attempt is made to tinker up the Constitution, we want to see what Illinois pluck can do in its behalf. We want to see the public Administration, which it provides for, in the hands of Abraham Lincoln, for four years.

The Legislature.

In the House, Feb. 16th, a resolution passed forbidding any member or other person from touching any paper, bill or document on or about the Clerk's desk.

The House took up the Senate substitute for the registry law. Col. Hurlbut, moved an amendment making sixty days' residence in the precinct a necessary qualification, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

An act to incorporate the Union Agricultural Society of Jo Daviess and Stephenson, in Illinois, and Lafayette and Green counties in Wisconsin, passed and was approved by the Governor.

The business of the House to-day has been the passage of bills eight or nine out of every ten being local, unimportant, and most of them trivial.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Tuesday evening the 5th inst., the wife of Peter Krolz, living in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, three or four miles southwest of the town, ran away from town in a temporary fit of insanity. Her husband and his neighbors made search for her, but no clue was gained as to her whereabouts till Wednesday evening, when she was found in a slough well, about one mile from home, frozen to death. There was only about two feet of water in the well. She had evidently gone into it for the purpose of eluding her pursuers.—*Mendota Observer.*

JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURAL.

Montgomery, Feb. 19

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, friends and fellow-citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of chief executive of a provisional government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust to my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public faith, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people, looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations. I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence, with the blessings of Providence, which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain.

Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now comprising the Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of '76, defined to be inalienable, of the time and occasion of its exercise they, as sovereigns, were final judges each for itself.

The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and he who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit, the right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union. That of 1789 recognizes to the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purpose of government. Thus the sovereign States that formed this Confederacy proceeded. It is by an abuse of language that this act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new allegiance, but within each State the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through which they communicated with foreign nations has been changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. We are sustained by the consciousness, that the transition from the former Union to the new Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part to perform every constitutional duty.

Moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having heedlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, there can be no use to doubt the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States, and will be found equal to any measures of defence. Their security may require our agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of commodities required in every manufacturing country. Our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest possible restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Free States of the American Union.

It must therefore follow therefrom that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those states, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain with the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy; but as our late associates and northern states may have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled, as a necessity, not choice, we have resorted to the remedy of a separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the condition of our affairs and the prosperity of the confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of providence in a just cause as a consequence of our new condition, and with view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military and postal service.

For purposes of defence, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia, but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishment, &c.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high sea, a navy adequate to these objects will be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, free from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not usual to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this, your Constitution, makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that union with the States from which they have separated is neither practicable or desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion should be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights and to promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsions. Our industrial pursuits have received no check, the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. The common interest of producer and consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force, which should obstruct its transmission to a foreign market, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be declared by even a stronger desire to inflict injustice upon us, but if it be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the policy and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resource for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy. Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many occasions to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to the cause. That is to me the highest in hope and of most endearing affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction, which I neither sought nor desired. Upon a continuance of the sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance required at my hands. We have changed the constituted parts, but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain when retiring something of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, and hear one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and provide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity. With a continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and prosperity.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Feb. 16.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. Mr. Mair introduced a resolution, declaring Virginia devoted to attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it, but protests against coercion, and was determined not to submit to any administrative government in which her rights are assailed or not fully protected, and if the Union cannot be restored on terms honorable to all component parts, then it shall be divided.

A large number of resolutions similar in spirit to the above were introduced.

Richmond, Feb. 18.

Mr. Morton introduced a resolution declaring Virginia will not submit to the coercion of seceding States on any pretext whatever, and protesting against the use of the army and navy to coerce any State now in or out of the Union, desiring to restore the Federal Union, and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members, declaring that if the efforts being made to do so shall prove unavailing, then that Virginia will not hesitate, but unite with her sister Southern States.

Mr. Carlisle introduced a resolution declaring that since the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Chisholm against the State of Georgia, and the adoption of the 11th amendment to the Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the Federal Government possesses the power to coerce a State could have obtained credence.

Mr. Leake introduced resolutions declaring that if the Federal Government shall undertake forcibly to retake the forts in seceding States, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the Southern States, and that if the government undertake to collect duties in seceding States, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion, and is hereby pledged to resist them with all the means in her power.

Mr. Richards introduced resolutions declaring that the compacts between the States have repeatedly been violated and repudiated by the North; therefore it is not binding on other parties thereto that a peaceable withdrawal of the Southern States is justifiable, and we will resist the coercion of such States; that it is the duty of the North at once to concede such guarantees as will prevent a recurrence of our wrongs, and secure our equal rights; that a failure to do this will be evidence of indifference or hostility alike fatal to our peace and prosperity; that in view of these truths we demand speedy security of our rights, that in default of which we will dissolve our connection with those who first wantonly wrong us, and then obstinately persevere in the injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in a condition of defence.

Mr. Flournoy introduced resolutions, that while Virginia highly appreciated the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and Union, and will do much and forbear much to perpetuate them, she still feels bound to declare, that identity of interests would demand and receive the interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce any Southern State; that Virginia hopes and believes, that by prudent measures on the part of the Government, and a just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measure may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and union to every section.

All of the resolutions were referred to the committee on federal relations.

There was considerable debate touching national matters.

Mr Wise reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union, and counselled speedy action.

Mr. Moore, of Breckinridge, opposed haste. He would not be driven by the North or dragged by the Cotton States who acted without counselling Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if the seceding States chose to assault forts let them take the consequences.

Mr. Carlisle contended that the Government had never yet attempted coercion of the South, and that when it was done the people would resist.

Richmond, Feb. 18.

The Commissioners of Mississippi and Louisiana addressed the Convention to-day, appealing strongly to Virginia to go with them. They pictured the advantages of such a course, and the danger of remaining with the North. The speech contemplated no such event as re-union.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 19.

In the Convention to-day, the speech of Preston created great interest. He said the Union could never be reconstructed, and expressed full confidence that Virginia would join the Southern Confederacy. A resolution was introduced that Virginia has the legal right to secede,—that the election of Lincoln was not a just ground, but since a portion of the south had seceded, leaving the border states in a minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guaranties and proper amendments to the Constitution. She should present an ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix a time beyond which she will not wait; and if it fails, then Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Raleigh, Feb. 18.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. The Senate has been at work on the military bill, which was on its third reading. To-day an amendment against coercion was offered, which occupied the day in its discussion.

The House is hard at work on the convention bill.

A convention in Wake county to-day nominated Rand, Service and Wilder as secession candidates to the State Convention.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.

The Maryland Convention adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling a State Convention, and in view of an understanding that Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a convention in the event of the failure of the peace convention and Congress to effect a satisfactory solution of the vexed question, that the convention adjourn till the 12th of March, to await such action and resolutions; also to oppose coercion. Adjourned till the day mentioned.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 2d via Queenstown 3d, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. News meagre.

A conference at Manchester on India affairs attracts attention. Various resolutions were adopted; one calls on the Government to afford every encouragement to the European traders, planters and capitalists.

Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 5th, and Napoleon the French Legislature on the 4th.

It is rumored that the bullion in the Bank of France had increased. The Bourse was flat at 67L. 9c.

Nothing was known relative to Garibaldi's reported departure from Caprea.

The siege of Gaeta continued suspended, the cause assigned was insufficient means to carry it on. It is reported via Rome the 1st that firing had recommenced with rigor on both sides.

It is said that Francis II. received a letter from Napoleon counselling the King to cease resistance. The King's reply is not known.

Out of 360 elections known in South Italy, 290 are in favor of a moderate policy.

It is reported that the great powers are urgently requested by Denmark to grant the concession of Schelsing.

The bark Victor Emanuel was wrecked on the isle of Wight; 15 out of 18 perished.

It is thought by some that Garibaldi has gone to Dalmatia. In a letter to an English friend he expressed an earnest wish to make a journey to England, to thank the people for their moral and material aid, but was unable to fix the time.

It is said the Emperor of Austria has decided to grant a constitution to Venetia, which will leave the government to the Italians.

The Spanish infant, Don Juan, has decided to relinquish his pretensions to the Crown, reserving only the eventuality of being elected by universal suffrage.

It is asserted that the Pope insists on the execution of the Paris Convention on the subject of the occupation of Syria.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show increase of bullion of £96,000. The money market is unchanged.

Latest via Queenstown.—It is said that Prince Carignan has gone to Gaeta to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress.

The Italian troops are pursuing the reactionists, and had entered the Roman States. Sardinia demanded the restoration of soldiers made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and seized the Bishop Sabine as hostage.

The Italian Parliament has proclaimed Emanuel King of Italy.

Rome.—Schenvori, one of the chiefs of the re-actionary bands in the Obruzzi, has surrendered. The fighting continues, and the spirit of revenge is strong on both sides. Villages are set on fire.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—The Africa took £13 00 in specie.

Breadstuffs closed quiet, but steady. Provisions dull.

London, Feb. 2.—Consols closed at 92a92¼ for money and account.

Flour quiet, 28a31s; Wheat in moderate demand and steady, red western 11s 6da12s4d. Corn lower, mixed and yellow 37a38s 3d.

The ship Mary Carson, from Charleston for Fleetwood, was burnt at sea. The crew were saved.

The missing boat crew of the ship David Brown, 19 in number, had arrived in England.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 19.

The steamship Jura passed here at 7 o'clock this A. M., and furnished the following latest news.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had improved, there being a partial advance on all qualities, the market closing steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., state that there is an improved tone in the market, and quote as follows: Flour dull and steady, with partial advance of 3d per barrel. Wheat firm, advancing tendency; in some cases there has been an advance of 1d per cental. Corn, firm, and advanced 3@6d per quarter. Provisions generally dull, with declining tendency.

London Money Market—Consols closed at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for account.

London market, wheat firm and advance chiefly on fine qualities. Money market active, at previous rates.

The steamship America, from Boston Jan. 23, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 4.

A Calcutta telegram of Jan. 11 says news had reached them that the American Ambassador had been repulsed from landing at Japan.

The Bombay mails of Jan. 12 had arrived at England. News unimportant. Bombay markets inactive.

The London and Liverpool Underwriters had advanced rates 1 per cent on cargoes from Southern States, owing to increased fires in cotton ships and war risks.

The French Chambers opened on the 4th inst. The Emperor's speech opens with an explanation of the liberal concessions and greater latitude granted to the Legislature; refers to the satisfactory nature of commercial reforms and treaties, and then refers to foreign affairs.

He said he had endeavored to prove that France sincerely desires peace, and that without renouncing legitimate influence she does not pretend to interfere where her interests are not concerned. Non-intervention had been her policy in Italian complications, and the motive for sending a fleet to Gaeta was to furnish a last refuge to the King; erroneous interpretations and partial departure from neutrality at length necessitated its withdrawal. He points to the annexation of Savoy and Nice as evidence of maintenance of the rights of France, and to the proceedings in China as a way the honor of France is avenged. He rejoices at the restoration of the Cristian Cross in China, and to the protection of the Syrian christians against fanaticism. He considered it necessary to increase the garrison at Rome when the security of the Pope appeared threatened. He concludes by asking that apprehensions be dispelled and confidence be restored, his firm reasons being not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice.

The London *Times* regards the speech unfavorably, and says there is nothing in it reassuring. It affected the English funds unfavorably.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Feb. 19.

Congress passed an act admitting free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions or materials of war, living animals, agricultural product in the natural state; also merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is to be exempt from the operation of the tariff law.

New York, Feb. 19.

Private despatches from Montgomery state that so soon as his cabinet is announced, President Davis will despatch Commissioners to the Federal Government to treat for the cession of the forts, arsenals, &c., and negotiate a treaty of peace.

A treasury bill will be passed, empowering the treasurer to accept cotton instead of money or bonds.

It is said that English agents are now at Montgomery offering liberal advances.

Advertisements will soon be issued for soldiers and sailors, offering large bounties.

It is rumored that Robert J. Walker has been offered the treasury department, and that Texas Wigfall will be major-general of the army.

Keitt of South Carolina goes as minister to Spain.

FORT KEARNEY CAPTURED.

Nebraska City, Feb. 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of secessionists, and this morning a Palmetto flag waves over the fortress, bearing the motto, "Southern Rights." Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

LATER.—An attack was made on old Fort Kearney this A. M. at 10 o'clock, and amid great excitement the Palmetto flag was torn down and the Stars and Stripes raised in its stead.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

The Southern Ultimatum.

We have heard a great deal said about the "Southern disposition to compromise," and by the speech of Jeff. Davis we now know what they understand by this word "compromise." He says it means "no compromise—no reconstruction" of the "old Union." He threatens to make all who interrupt them in their plans to smell "Southern powder" and feel "Southern steel." In the face of such a disposition, *there can be no compromise.* Even the border slave States cannot with propriety further urge it. The Constitution, as it is, and the laws under it must be allowed to take their their course. No other alternative is left to be pursued in honor. Contrast this spirit of Mr. Davis with that expressed in the speeches of Mr. Lincoln. The border slave States can choose between them. If, under such circumstances, they choose to follow and sustain the former instead of the latter, we have nothing more to say, except that we have misjudged them. These States whom it is proposed to shield have already in their possession twenty-five millions of Government property that they have stolen, and now they propose to defend it from its rightful owners by "Southern powder" and "Southern Steel." This is the ultimatum, is it? This the "compromise" about which they ask us to palaver! The only answer that can possibly be returned to so base a proposition as this should be, to prepare to defend the country and its rights by all adequate means, from whatever source the danger may come, whether from foes without, or from more infamous traitors within. The Constitution and the Laws—they must be preserved.

Mr Lincoln's Journey

Mr. Lincoln, lately declared by the United States Congress to be the President of the United States for the next four years after the 4th of March, is on his way to the national capital to assume the reins of government. At almost every station through which he passes large crowds of people are assembled to greet and welcome the President whom they have elected. Ordinary courtesy requires that he should in some way show his appreciation of this kindness. Accordingly, in a very gentlemanly way, he expresses to them his thanks for their good will and the flattering manner in which they have shown it. He has scarcely done so much as this, before the gang of fault-finders, who berate Mr. Lincoln in the best manner they knew how for keeping silent during the presidential campaign and up to the time of his departure for Washington, now, for lack of something better to talk about no doubt, are again in full pursuit censuring Mr. L. because he has made a speech, and, for the reason that he has asserted in language that cannot be mistaken his purpose to uphold the Constitution and the Laws, his enemies are loud in their assertions that coercion, war and bloodshed will now, in all probability, follow.

Since the *Courier* is somewhat tinctured with this bloody-faith, we should like to hear its opinion on the speech of Jeff. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, delivered at Montgomery on the 16th inst., and published in the *Advertiser* of the 19th. We should like to know what kind of honeyed words it will use in commenting upon Davis' remark that "the time for Compromises is passed and we are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel." It has words of censure for Mr Lincoln, can it find room in its columns for a word of blame for traitors or of censure for treason!

What has become of the party whose great watch word, before the 6th of last Nov. was "The Union, the Constitution and the Laws." How silent they are when the laws are broken! How idly they look upon an attempted alteration of the Constitution! With what a self satisfied air they watch the progress of the Dis union party, not that Lincoln is elected!

Commercial Prospects.

Those merchants who have large sums due them in the seceding States may have their business considerably interrupted by the rebellion there. Eastern jobbers and manufacturers will curtail their business somewhat, and will use less capital in carrying it on; but the agricultural districts are and will be prosperous. Imports will be light, and the Government will continue to be a borrower. Its money will be immediately disbursed among the people as soon as received, and not hoarded. The balance of trade with Europe is in our favor, and must be largely for several months to come. Money must be thrown back upon the hands of the lenders in large amounts. Specie will continue to concentrate in New York—it has already reached the immense sum of $36,000,000. We should not be surprised if it reached fifty to sixty millions before the current is checked. The habits of the people are economical, and the number of lenders are increasing and the borrowers decreasing in numbers. There is certainly nothing very frightful in all this.

A Good Idea

It is ascertained that New York and Boston bankers threaten the Government, that if national difficulties are not compromised soon they will not lend the said Government any spending money. In view of this threat, it is proposed to issue Treasury notes in sums of $50 and $100 each, with 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable to order, with a stamped form on the back, so that a single endorsement will make them payable to bearer, and then make them receivable for all Government dues after a particular date. These notes thrown into the market would be speedily bought up for remittances, to any amount wanted. The People start off with good confidence in the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. An arrangement like the above would have a tendency to bring them and the Administration still nearer together.

Election Law Passed.

The chief feature of a new law to prevent illegal voting, just passed by the Legislature, provides that a voter must have been for sixty days a resident of the precinct in which he votes, and is known to the judges or to two legal voters who are known to the judges of election.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania may be relied on. General Scott has been tendered the services of over one hundred thousand citizens of Pennsylvania, in case a resort to arms is necessary to preserve the Union.

REMEDY FOR FROST BITES.—When a person is touched with frost, he should apply snow gently, and *without rubbing*, and the frost will slowly and surely come out. Much pain will be saved if the operation is performed in the open air.

The Journey of Mr. Lincoln.

Utica, Feb. 18.

The train bearing the President elect and party left Buffalo quarter before six this morning. He was escorted to the Depot by D. Co., 74th regiment, which company also acted as escort upon his reception. Notwithstanding the early hour, several hundred people were present to bid Mr. Lincoln farewell. The train consisted of a baggage and two passenger cars, under command of John Corning of Buffalo. Mr. Lincoln and family and suite occupied a sleeping-car, the rear car of the train.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the train, besides those previously reported as accompanying Mr Lincoln, are: J. Collamer of Buffalo, P. and L. Dorsheimer of Buffalo, [illegible] E. W. Leavenworth [illegible] Shankland [illegible] Utica, [illegible] Greeley, G. A. Schyler, Mayor Scranton of Rochester, Hon. A. Prescott, and Governor Morgan's staff.

At Batavia the train stopped five minutes. Some hundreds were assembled to greet Mr Lincoln, who in answer to their cheers appeared on the platform and simply bowed.

A few miles east of Batavia the train was detained a short time by a heated axle on the forward passenger car. The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people numbering not less than 8,000 filled the space around the Depot. Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Scranton, and responded to his welcome as follows:

I confess myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home, overwhelmed with this vast number of faces at this hour of the morning. I am not vain enough to believe that you are gathered from any wish to see me as an individual, but because I am for the time being the representative of the American people. I could not if I would address you at any length. I have not the strength even if I had the time for the speech. At these many interviews that are afforded me on my way to Washington, I appear merely to see you and to let you see me, and to bid you farewell. I hope it will be understood that it is from no disposition to disoblige anybody that I do not address you at greater length. [Cheers.]

The presence of a large police force kept the crowd from pressing on the cars, and perfect order was maintained, so that his voice reached almost the extreme length of the audience. His hoarseness troubles him less to-day than at Buffalo. A stay of only six minutes was made. Mr. Lincoln remained standing on the rear platform of the car until the limits of the crowd were passed. At Clyde an enthusiastic crowd was gathered to welcome Mr. Lincoln with a salute and cheers. He thanked the people for the welcome, but had no speech to make and no time to make it in. He was glad to see them, and bade them good morning.

At Syracuse a large crowd, estimated at 10,000, was assembled to receive Mr. Lincoln. A platform draped in the national colors had been erected, from which Mr. Lincoln was invited to address the audience, which he, however, declined to do, saying they must draw no inferences from his refusal to do so in regard to any other platform with which his name was associated. Upon the platform was a live eagle.

Utica, Feb. 18.

The special train arrived here 18 minutes ahead of time, and was awaited by thousands who were standing in a snow storm. The citizens corps fired a salute and the crowd cheered. Mr Lincoln ascended the platform car drawn upon the track, and was introduced by the Mayor. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have no speech to make to you. I have not sufficient time to make one if I had. I have appeared here simply to thank you heartily for this noble reception, to see you and allow you to see me. I am not sure but, at least as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain in the sight. In conclusion I have only to say farewell.

He was met here by the legislature committee. A few minutes later the train passed on, Mr. Lincoln bowing a farewell as he left the crowd behind.

Hudson, Feb. 19.

Mr. Lincoln and [illegible] o'clock, escorted to the depot by the Burgess Corps, and arrived at Hudson at 10:30. The first stoppage was made at Troy, where he was welcomed by the Mayor, to whom Mr. Lincoln briefly responded. Large crowds were assembled at the different stations, who saluted the train with cheers and cannon.

From Waterford the train proceeded to Troy, where the first stoppage was made. The spacious new depot was found full to its utmost capacity, apparently 15,000 people being congregated inside, and as the train approached a deafening roar of cheers and shouts greeted the arrival. A raised platform had been prepared to afford the vast crowd opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln, and ascending this he was welcomed by Mayor McConike, who said:

MR LINCOLN: I have the honor to welcome you on behalf of the citizens of Troy, not as a politician, not as a partizan, but as the chosen Chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, and to assure you of our respect for you as a citizen and for the high office you are so soon to fill. I know you must be suffering from the fatigue of your journey, and I will, therefore, not prefer topics that will detain you to reply to, but will only again bid you a hearty welcome.

Mr. Lincoln replied, very briefly:

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Troy: I thank you very kindly for this great reception. Since I left home it has not been my fortune to meet an assemblage more numerous or more orderly than this. I am the more gratified at this mark of your regard, since you assure me it is tendered not to the individual, but to the high office you have called me to fill.

New York, Feb 19.

At every station between Albany and this city some exhibition of enthusiasm was made, and to-day's journey has been a continuous ovation. At Poughkeepsie an immense concourse of people was assembled. The President was welcomed by the Mayor, and responded, expressing gratification at seeing such an immense audience, and such a noble demonstration made in honor of the man who, at this time, humbly but earnestly represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others emanating from different parties, indicates the earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save, not the country, because the country will save itself, but to save the institutions of the country, those institutions under which this three quarters of a century we have grown to be a great, intelligent and happy people, the greatest, most intelligent and happiest on earth. It indicates that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object; that if, as ever must be, some have been successful in the recent election and some beaten, if some are satisfied and some dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of sinking the ship, but are desirous of running it through the tempest in safety, and willing, if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict now, to wait in the hope of setting it right next time. I do not say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing they could. Indeed, I don't think they did; but I do say, in accepting the great trust committed to me, which I do with a determination to endeavor to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support; and with their sustaining aid, even humble as I am, I cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm. He again thanked the audience and again bade them farewell. At the close cheer after cheer went up.

Brief stops were made at Fishkill and Pukskill. In response to Judge Nelson's welcome at the latter place Mr. Lincoln said: "If I can only be so generously and unanimously sustained as these demonstrations indicate, I shall not fail, I trust, in the course I shall pursue,—I shall not only be sustained by the party that elected me, but by the patriotic people of the whole country."

At Sing Sing and Yonkers cannon were fired, with music and cheering.

New York, Feb. 19.

The train reached this city on time. At Thirty First street depot the President and party left the cars. Mrs. Lincoln and children were driven in a close carriage to the Astor House. Mr. Lincoln and suite occupied eleven carriages. The streets were packed, but the party had no difficulty in making their progress, owing to the excellent police arrangements, and it is estimated that a quarter of a million people witnessed the future President. There was continuous cheering from the depot to the hotel. At the Astor House there was an immense assemblage and cheering. The streets were all decorated with flags. All the hotels but the New York Hotel, and all newspaper offices but the *Day-Book*, displayed the American flag. The shipping in the harbor also hoisted the national colors during the day, and the city generally displayed a holiday appearance. Mr. Lincoln dined in private, receiving no calls till evening.

New York, Feb. 20.

The President elect was formally received by Mayor Wood this A. M., at the City Hall. The ceremonies took place in the Governor's Room punctually at 11 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock the police, under the immediate superintendence of Deputy Carpenter, took their station at the City Hall, and a space was enclosed by chains leading to the stairs, within which none but those having the privilege of entry to the Governor's room were admitted.—At half past ten a large crowd of persons had assembled in the Park, waiting the arrival of the President elect. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Mayor Wood, accompanied by the members of the Common Council and of the city press, took up their position in the Governor's room, and shortly after the shouts of the people outside announced that Mr. Lincoln had reached the City Hall. He soon appeared accompanied by the committee of the Common Council appointed to meet him in Albany, and was introduced by the Chairman (Ald. Cornell,) to Mayor Wood. The Mayor stood on one side of a table that occupied the end of the room, and Mr. Lincoln took up a position immediately opposite him on the other side of the table. The appearance of the two men was most striking. The Chief Magistrate of the city dressed in his usual taste, in a suit of black, a black overcoat buttoned tightly over his breast, looked at his distinguished visitor, and never removed his eye from him during the delivery of the two addresses. The Chief Magistrate of the nation, also dressed in black, taller by a head than the Mayor, looked calm and calculating, but did not return the steady gaze that was fixed on him. Mr. Wood, in a clear and distinct voice, spoke as follows:

Mr. Lincoln: As Mayor of New York, it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the Corporation. In doing so, permit me to say that the city has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers or resting under graver responsibilities than those that circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a discontented and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism and a devoted comprehension of what the whole country and its varied interests and opinions and prejudices are, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious condition. If I refer to this topic, Sir, it is because New York is deeply interested. The present political depression has seriously affected her people. All her material interests are paralyzed. Her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of the American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care and paternal bounty, and we fear that if the Union dies the present supremacy of New York may die with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, we look for a restoration of friendly relations between the States, only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means, aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

When Mayor Wood ceased speaking a murmur of half suppressed applause passed around the room, and Mr. Lincoln replied with a firm slow utterance as follows:

Mr. Mayor: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I make my acknowledgements for the reception which has been extended to me by the city of New York. I can but remember that such a reception is tendered by a people who do not by a majority agree with me in political sentiments; it is more grateful on this account, because it is an evidence that in support of the great principles that underlie our government the people are nearly or quite unanimous in regard to the difficulties which encompass us at this time, and on which your Honor has thought fit to speak so becomingly and so justly, as I suppose. I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor in my devotion to the Union. I hope I am not behind any man within the Union, but in the wisdom necessary to so conduct affairs as to secure the preservation of the Union. I fear that I may be deficient, and that too great confidence may have been reposed in me. I am sure, however, that I at least bring a heart devoted to the Union. There is nothing which could ever bring me to consent willingly to the destruction of that Union, under which not alone the great commercial interests of New York, but the whole country has acquired greatness, unless it should be the loss of that for which the Union itself was made. I understand that the ship is made for the carriage and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship can be saved with the cargo, it should never be abandoned. We should never cease in our efforts to save it so long as it can be done without throwing overboard the passengers and cargo. So long as the prosperity and liberty of this people can be preserved in the Union, it will be my purpose and shall be my effort at all times to preserve that Union.

And now, Mr Mayor, again thanking you for the reception that has been given me, I beg leave to close my remarks.

The utmost order and silence were preserved during the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's reply. At its close the members of the Common Council and of the State Government were introduced to the President elect, and then the police regulations were taxed, the restraining chains removed, and the people allowed to invade the City Hall with a rush, and to fight and scramble their way to the door of the Governor's room. There two or three police were stationed, whose duty soon became extremely arduous, the crowd bearing them forward into the room, and the noise and confusion outside being beyond description. The scene inside the door of the Governor's room was ludicrous in the extreme. Supt. Kennedy exerted himself to the utmost to beat back the crowd, who were admitted at the door at the head of the main stairs, and found egress through the ante-chamber at the other end of the room. Men were pulled in by main force out of the crowd by the police, utterly unable to help themselves, with coats torn and hats demolished and lost.

In the heat of the excitement a female made her appearance, and was dragged through the doorway with hoops and bonnet materially damaged. When introduced to Mr. Lincoln, she told him she was from Illinois, and though she had experienced a rough voyage, she would go through a tighter squeeze to see him.

The crowd was a motley one, rags and broadcloth being indiscriminately mixed, and filing into the room side by side to shake the Presidential hand.

Ex Mayor Harper came through the ordeal, and shaking hands with Mr. Lincoln, admitted that their Pictorial had done him injustice.

Immediately after the ex-Mayor came one of the seediest, unwashed citizens of New York, and thus the crowd continued to pour in until 1 o'clock, when the audience closed and Mr. Lincoln returned to his apartments at the Astor House, leaving a large number of the sovereign people of the city with hands still unshaken.

New York, Feb. 20.

Before leaving the City Hall, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony, in response to calls and said:

FRIENDS: I do not appear for the purpose of making a speech. I design making no speech. I came merely to see you and allow you to see me, and I have to say to you, as I have said frequently to audiences on my journey, that in the sight I have the best of the bargain. Assuming that you are all for the Constitution [cheers] and the perpetual liberties of this people, I bid you farewell.

On return to the Astor House, Mr. Lincoln had interviews with Hamilton Fish, Col. Fremont, and about 100 others.

Mr. Lincoln visited Barnum's Museum this afternoon, and tonight attended the Opera.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 19.

The Senate made over 100 amendments to the tariff bill to-day, considerably reducing the rates of duties therein, and bringing them to a trifle lower than the tariff of 1816.

A proviso was added to the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the time for issuing them be limited to June 30th, 1862. An amendment increasing notes to $50 instead of $20 was agreed to.

After a sharp debate between Chandler and Clark in favor, and Clingman against—yeas 23 to nays 22—the tariff bill was taken up. A duty of 40 per cent. was placed on all wines. A long discussion followed on the amendment, placing a duty of 15 cents ad valorem on worth less than 25 cents per lb. was lost, 10 against 23.

Mr Bingham offered an amendment placing a duty of 5 per cent. on all wool under 18c.

Mr. Wilson argued against it as injurious to the manufacturers and of no benefit to the wool-growers. The amendment was adopted, 23 to 29.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment respecting fishing bounties, which was lost.

Some other amendments were adopted, and the bill was reported to the Senate.—Adj.

The case of the Governor of Ohio vs. the Governor of Kentucky is up in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously, but will probably not arrive at a conclusion before the end of the week.

Despatches from the Montgomery Convention received to-day, urge the border state men in Congress not to consent to compromise of any kind.

A number of democratic Senators in caucus to-day, resolved to make no factious opposition to the tariff bill.

The result of the Missouri election created great excitement among secessionists. They consider it an indication that Missouri will remain in the Union under any circumstances.

The District troops will be kept under order this Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Union men in Baltimore are making great preparations for Mr Lincoln's reception. A delegation has gone north to meet him.

Mr. Kingman, formerly member of Congress from South Carolina, received a letter to-day, stating positively, that Fort Sumter will be taken at whatever cost, before the 4th of March.

The same letter also states that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery Convention a guarantee of free trade, and that she and the cotton states will oppose any import duties higher than 6 per cent.

Bowen, late editor of the Constitution, has been deputized by the seceding states to inform the Federal Government of the election of Jeff Davis. He will not be recognized.

Mr. Lincoln will occupy temporarily the dwelling on Franklin Square, lately occupied by the South Carolina Commissioners.

Recent proceedings in Montgomery have led the Border States to talk of a separate confederacy for themselves, in case they secede.

The Republicans of both Houses are ready to vote unanimously in favor of a National Convention to settle difficulties.

Washington, Feb 18.

It appears from investigations by the House Military Committee that Secretary Floyd accepted A. R. Belknap's bids for 100,000 muskets. Secretary Holt refuses to recognize the contract. Belknap says they were intended for the Sardinian Government. It is further shown that Floyd distributed without any order through the Engineer of the Department, 65,000 percussion muskets, 40,000 altered muskets, 10,000 rifles, amongst the arsenals of Charleston, Augusta, Mt. Vernon, Baton Rouge and North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named, all arms fell into possession of the State authorities.

The committee give as reason for reporting the bill authorizing the President to accept recruits or volunteers because the regular force is wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dock yards and other property of the United States, a large portion of the army being necessary for the protection of the frontier.

Some delegates to the Peace Conference to night say they will probably by Wednesday agree upon a plan of adjustment, even to the Virginia Commissioners, on the Territorial question under consideration to-day, and debate towards procuring unanimity thereon.

Washington, Feb. 18.

Nothing decisive occurred in the Peace Convention to-day. Indications still are that the majority report will be adopted by a close vote. The proposition for a National Convention is, however, gaining ground.

Jefferson Davis, in his inaugural speech, is bitterly denounced by border State men.

The Senate Committee on Post Office reported without amendment the House bill discontinuing the mail service in seceding States.

A member of the House is preparing a bill authorizing the President to receive loans from States, and issue coupon bonds in payment limited to 30 years.

Washington, Feb. 19.

A strong interest is again pressing Montgomery Blair for a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Geo Wool is lying critically ill from an attack of pneumonia.

The order to Com. Barron to take command of the San Francisco Navy Yard has been revoked. He is ordered to the Light House Board.

In the Peace Conference, Reverdy Johnson's amendment concerning the acquisition of new territory was adopted, 14 to 6, all the Southern States excepting Maryland voting nay.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, gave notice today of a bill for the admission of New Mexico, as a State.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith, Feb. 20.

Four counties in Western Arkansas, Benton, Washington, Sebastian and Crawford, have elected Union delegates to the State Convention by over 4,000 majority. The majority against the Convention is about the same.

Atchison, Feb. 16.

Mr. Hyatt departed yesterday afternoon for the East, having accomplished the object for which he came, which was to ascertain the true condition of things, and to hasten forward the establishment of relief depots in the interior, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

FROM FORT SMITH.

Fort Smith, Feb. 20.

An extra overland mail arrived this A. M. from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure at Fort Chadbourne by Texans of the coach with its mail, now over due here. The property of the company within reach is also seized, and the agents and other employees are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured.

COURT DECISION.

Washington, Feb. 18.

The Supreme Court of the United States, recently, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State, viz: that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot under action resist the title of the patentee.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.

A joint resolution, introduced in the Senate yesterday, empowered the Governor to call out the military to preserve peace at the election at St. Louis, for delegates to the State Convention tomorrow, and after an exciting debate, passed, 18 to 4. On a motion to suspend the rules in the House, the resolution was lost.

FIRE.

New Haven, Feb. 17.

The Daily Morning News Office took fire last night. The materials, except the press, were destroyed. The building was saved.

Charleston, Feb. 18.

J. P. Lyndsay, the inventor of the ten-shooter Young America, left last night for Washington, ordered by the President of the American Arms Co. It is supposed he will be censured for the amount of arms sold by him to the South.

71.2009.085.20034

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861

The Courier's Opinion.

The *Courier*, of the 20th inst., in compliance with our request, gives its opinion of Jeff. Davis' late southern speeches. Considering the fact that the *Courier* is a Democratic sheet, and published in a Northern free state, among hard working and free people, and many of them adopted citizens, the opinion of this paper on the question of a dissolution of the Union and the speeches of the arch-traitors who for thirty years, by their own confession, have been laboring to bring such a result about, will not be without interest. From such a source, what an opinion !

In the first place the *Courier* thinks that the seceding States are *in earnest*, (sage conclusion!)—are in earnest in their attempts to destroy the government, to break up the Union, to overthrow the work which the patriots of the revolution labored for years to accomplish, and the freedom which Washington and his compeers left to his posterity and the oppressed of all climes,—they are in earnest in pushing forward to successful completion a treasonable work.

In the next place this patriotic sheet thinks that such men as Gen. Davis (very respectful term for a traitor) and A. H. Stephens, the head and front of this new government established in our midst, should not be called *rebels and traitors*, and even if their party has stolen U. S. money and property such thefts should not be termed robbery and the thieves should not be called robbers.

In the next place attempts at coercion will not help the matter, but a compromise must be effected.

And finally, the *Courier*, although it has plenty of words to express its disapprobation of Mr. Lincoln's speeches and, at the same time, falsely asserts that Lincoln's friends are disappointed at those speeches, it finds nothing to condemn in the speeches of Davis and his confederates.

We can form no other opinion in regard to such a paper with such opinions than that, if it were issued and published in a Southern State, it would be as violently in favor of this treason as it is now disgracefully silent in condemning it. It is a fact that most of the papers published in the South which are now so favorable to disunion, are edited by Northern men, just such papers as the *Courier* would be, judging from its present *sympathy*, were it published south of Mason & Dixon's line. Any paper which will vilify a President Constitutionally elected, a man whose life has shown him to be honest and capable, even before he has taken his oath of office or performed any authoritive act, in a time of domestic trouble such as this, when the only hope for our country is in the unanimity with which support is offered to the executive, is no better than the treasonable acts and efforts of those who have combined together to overthrow the power which has not yet even had an opportunity to abuse its authority. The paper which will smooth over treason with polite and gentle phrases, will sympathize with traitors and abuse the Executive from whom they have revolted, only wants the opportunity to be, musket in hand, in the ranks of the enemy. The paper which will, at this early day, condemn Lincoln and can find no word of disapprobation for Davis, has taken a long step towards uniting heart and soul with the secessionists themselves. It is to, say the least, "giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies."

The 22d February, 1861.

There are many reasons why the 22d of February, 1861, should be celebrated above all of its predecessors. At this dark hour of our country's history it is particularly fitting that the words and acts of the Father of Our Country should be recalled to mind to cheer us on to our duty as citizens of a *free* country, whilst part of our Union has forgotten the name of WASHINGTON, has torn down the Stars and Stripes and erected in their stead another emblem, have cut themselves loose from the country for which Washington fought and periled his life, have stirred up in our midst a treasonable sentiment and made friends and champions in their traitorous purpose, it behooves all Union, Liberty loving citizens, on this day, the Birthday of our great Patriot and Father, to consecrate themselves anew to the work of liberty and union, and swear abiding fidelity to the Constitution and the Laws. Should the Constitution and the Laws, in the spirit and letter be faithfully lived up to and honored, the day of another rebellion would be far off in the distant future, and secession and disunion would be obsolete words in our vocabulary. Let the Star Spangled Banner then on this day be streteed across our streets and be carried in honor in the front of the processions which do honor to the day, let it adorn the festive hall and may the prayer of each one be that it long may wave,

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The heart which can offer up truthful and honest admiration on this day to the Father of our Country, will never beat in a secessionist's bosom.

A National Convention.

It is said that the Republican members of Congress will vote unanimously for the call of a National Convention, to meet at some future time, to review our national affairs, and to see what can be done to accommodate them or what should be. We know of no objection to this. What the North want, is, that the Southern people effectually understand us. This they will do through the Republican party. Our principles will stand the test of the most rigid examination, now and for all time. But, if the object can be expedited by means of a Convention, it can do no harm whatever, and may do good.

Cabinet Rumors

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 18th, says:— "There is a growing impression here, that Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, will be Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Cameron Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Collax, Postmaster-General. It is currently reported, that the contest for the New England place in the Cabinet is between Hon. C. F. Adams and Geo. Ashmun."

Tariff Bill Passed the Senate.

Wednesday evening, the Tariff bill, after being amended in a great many particulars after it came from the House, passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foster, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Bragg, Clingman, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian—14

The bill now goes back to the House. It is impossible for us to judge of the exact character of this important bill, after the numerous amendments, but it is supposed to be an improvement on the Tariff. The House will probably agree to the amendments of the Senate.

Newark, Feb. 20.

Villainous posters were displayed today, calling on workmen to attend at the Depot on Mr. Lincoln's arrival, to demonstrate their differences with him.

The Republicans have resolved to turn out in cavalcade to escort him through the city.

Shocking Suicide of a St. Louis Millionaire.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

At about five o'clock last evening the painful discovery was made that P. Dexter Tiffany, Esq., an old and wealthy citizen of St. Louis, had committed suicide in his room, No. 94, at the Planter's Hotel.

On the bureau, some seven feet from the bed, lay a bloody razor, the handle being wound about and firmly fastened with a white handkerchief. One of the drawers of the bureau was partly open, and in it was an ounce vial freshly emptied of laudanum. Large drops of blood were strewn on the carpet from the bureau to the bedside. It was evident that Mr. Tiffany had risen from his bed, proceeded to the bureau, prepared the razor as described, stood before the glass, and completely severed the right jugular vein. Then he sprang back to the bed, drew the clothes over him, leaned back his head and neck to the right, and resigned himself to death. Whether he had drank the laudanum just before using the razor, or some hours previously, could only be conjectured.

Deceased was forty-eight years of age, was born in Massachusetts, and had been for 24 years a citizen of St. Louis. He leaves a wife and six children, who are now with their friends in Worcester, Mass. He was formerly the well known law partner of J. R. Shepleigh, Esq. In the latter part of 1849, Mr. Tiffany became seriously ill with dyspepsia, and exhibited evident symptoms of mental derangement. He went to California for his health, and returned with it greatly improved. Lately he has complained to his intimate friends that he had been threatened with a return of his "old troubles," but trusted that the danger was over. On last Monday or Tuesday—the witnesses disagree as to which day—he left this city to attend to some business at Cairo, saying he should be back in a day or two.

He returned to the Planters' House about one o'clock yesterday morning and then appeared to be in his usual spirits. After a few minutes of conversation with Mr. Oliver C. Hall, in which the subjects were trivial and ordinary, Mr. Tiffany retired to his room. He was not again seen until discovered expiring, as above related.

The deceased's habits were those of rigid and unchanging sobriety, and his deportment was uniformly correct. To a friend, years since, he owned that when laboring under the melancholy and mental aberration induced by acute dyspepsia, he had seriously contemplated suicide. There can be no doubt that a recurrence of this diseased state of mind occasioned his self-destruction. He was worth nearly a million of dollars.

An Attempt to Throw the Presidential Train From the Track.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.]

We were on Saturday night placed in possession of the astonishing information that an attempt was made, on Monday last, to wreck the train bearing the President elect and suite about one mile east of the State line. The particulars, as given us by Mr. Charles Rich, of the T. & W. R. R. are, that a short time before the train was due at State line, an engineer who was preparing to take out a train, found it necessary to run out to the w d yard for fuel. Running at moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track and stopping his engine, found that a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails in such a manner, that if a train at full speed, had struck it, engine and cars must have been thrown off and many persons killed. It is almost impossible to think that any one is so thoroughly depraved as to attempt so damnable a deed, but we are assured by our informant that this information comes from undoubted authority. The matter would have been made public before, but it was hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice.—The whole thing was admirably planned, the obstruction so near a station, and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution. If the facts are as stated to us, the escape of the train is miraculous.

LATER FROM EUROPE

New York, Feb. 21.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived, this A. M., 7th inst., one day later than the Fulton's.

Advices unimportant.

Both Houses of Parliament had addresses responsive to the Queen's speech. An amendment of the Commons calling on the Government for Reform Bill was rejected.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement of the cession of France to Mentour and Rougebone.

The Jura took out the inauguration of Parliament and the Queen's speech.

In the House of Lords Earl Sefton moved an address in response to the speech.

Derby said the address needed no amendment, notwithstanding sundry omissions in the speech. He regarded reference to the United States as the most important topic, and said every one viewed with the deepest regret events in that country, on which the manufacturing interests of England so greatly depend. He condemned the course of Sardinia in Italy, and expressed dissatisfaction with Napoleon's speech.

Granvill responded, deeply lamenting the disruption in America, but felt confident that the results to England would not be so serious, as the resources of India for cotton would be at once brought into play. He said foreign relations, particularly with France, were more satisfactory.

In the Commons Mr. White moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of the Government to introduce reform measures.

De Israeli thought there was not much encouragement for the Government to do this, and Lord John Russell said there was not sufficient popular feeling to carry a satisfactory measure. He was sick of introducing abortive bills. He defended the foreign policy of the Government, and the course of Sardinia.

Bright condemned the apathy of the Government relative to reform.

The amendment was rejected and the address voted. American affairs were deplored.

During the debate in the Commons, a fire at Blenheim Palace, seat of the Duke of Marlborough, did damage to the amount of £100,000. Many valuable pictures were burned, but the Palace was not much injured.

It is said the conference on Syria will assemble at Paris forthwith. The principle is agreed upon by all Powers, including Turkey.

The bourse was depressed by the Emperor's speech; rentes 67f 95c.

The siege of Gaeta continued, but there were rumors of negotiations for the surrender of the remainder of the garrison.

Archduke Renor was appointed President of the Ministry; Count Nadasdi President of the Council.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Arrived: steamers Canadian and Edinburgh. Breadstuffs steady; provisions quiet.

London, Thursday evening—Consols 91⅞@91¾; Illinois Central shares 29½@28½, Erie 29¼, New York Central 72@74.

ELOQUENT APPEAL OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Atchison, Kansas, Feb. 20.

A deputation from the Pottawattomie country of three chiefs came in yesterday and applied for relief for their tribe. After sitting a few moments in Gen. Pomeroy's office, Lassowbone, a venerable chief, arose and addressed the General as follows:

We have heard that you are the great Father of the whites to my starving people. Two of the tribe have died already and many are in danger of starvation if not immediately supplied. Our wives and children were crying about us when we left. They said, if you come back empty we will starve. The annuities have been cut off. The traders will not send us food, for we have no money. Our horses and cattle are dying. We have no seed. We left our home on Lake Michigan. My wigwam stood where now is the great city of Chicago. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never in my life have I seen such suffering among my people. If you will help us we will live. If not, we shall die.

Lassowbone is a fine looking Indian; he spoke fluently and with great emotion. Two hundred and fifty of his tribe are in the most destitute condition, which is corroborated by statements from that part of the country.—Gen. Pomeroy loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till spring.

☞ S. W. Reese and T. B. Ansley announce themselves as candidates for the office of County Judge, of Iowa Co., Wis.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

The 22d of February.

FIREMEN'S PARADE, BALL, &c.

Yesterday, the 22d inst., was, as previously announced, observed as a day worthy of general celebration by the Firemen of this city.— The day was warm, but the slush which covered the streets and the continued drippings from the roofs of the houses, making the sidewalks wet as though they had just been under a heavy rain, did not add much to the enjoyment of the day or the comfort of getting from place to place.

At two o'clock P. M. a salute of thirteen guns commenced firing, and the Neptune and Relief Fire Companies, in full uniform, and accompanied by the Galena No. 3, took up their line of march through our principal streets. They presented a fine appearance, which would have been greatly improved had they had their engines and apparatus with them in the procession. About three o'clock they drew up in front of the DeSoto House, upon the balcony of which, after loud calls and cheers, John A. Rawlins, Esq., appeared and read in a distinct manner, "Washington's Farewell Address." The reading of the Address consumed considerable time, and was listened to with solemn attention, giving as it did sound advice to the people of the present day in our present national difficulties. After the Address, cheers were given for the Day, the Address, the Union, and the Reader, which closed the afternoon performance.— The Firemen's Ball in the evening, at the DeSoto, was well gotten up, well attended, and gave general satisfaction. The large Dining Hall of the House had been tastefully decorated with flags, portraits, &c., and everything, including the supper at 12 o'clock, offering all the delicacies afforded in this neighborhood, had been arranged by the worthy proprietor of the DeSoto, in the most acceptable manner. The ball closed the celebration of the 22d, even tho' it did not close with the day in commemoration of which it was given.

A Hint for Politicians—"Unconditional Union."

The strongest possible position that any man or any party of men in the United States can take at the present time, is "UNCONDITIONAL UNION"—in other words—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS." Whoever abandons this, slips the sheet anchor in a storm. Look at the result under this rallying cry in the great commercial city of St. Louis. Look at it in all Missouri! Not ten secessionists chosen to the Convention in the whole State. ☞ NOT ONE ELECTED IN TENNESSEE! When such tests of public opinion as these occur in such States, even fearful men may venture to scout treason like very heroes. At this time it is the only test that can stand, unclouded with a doubt. It has heretofore always triumphed. Stand to it like men, worthy of such a country as ours, and it will take the ship of State into safe moorings again, secure as there is a north star in the heavens to steer by.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1861.

There is a lull here in the political storm. Excitement has been on the wane for several days past. It is true a few days ago a Southern Confederacy, composed of some half-dozen of the seceded cotton States, was formed, yet the late elections held in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, together with the recent powerful Union speeches of Johnson, Etheridge, Henry Winter Davis, Sherrard Clemens, and others, has done much to roll back the disunion tide that threatened to overwhelm all the slave States one month ago. Union stock has been gradually going up of late, and disunion

Tennessee has done nobly at her recent election. She stands firm for the Union. She has unmistakably endorsed the course of her Representatives here, who have so fearlessly and ably fought against secession. Senator Andrew Johnson is now the lion of this place among Union men. He who but ten days ago was abused and villified by Southern men generally for his manly and patriotic course, and was burned in effigy in various portions of his own State, is now riding on the wave of popularity. Unquestionably he has done more to check the insane spirit of secession South than any other man in the country. All honor to Tennessee's favorite son.

The Peace Conference holds daily sessions, but is doing little or nothing. The committee of one from each State represented will report in a few days. The adoption of the Border State proposition somewhat modified, the Adams resolution, or the Rice resolution, will be recommended. The opinion of some of our best informed men is, that ultimately a proposition will be agreed to, calling for a National Convention at some future time, to make such changes in the Constitution as shall satisfy the more reasonable and conservative of the Southern States. No change, however, recognizing the right of property in man in that instrument, or protecting slavery in the Territories now free, will ever be made. The North will never permit it.

To day, or one o'clock precisely, the electoral votes cast in the various States for President and Vice President were counted in the chamber of the House, in the presence of the Senate, the House, and an immense concourse of people in the galleries, lobbies, and on the floor. The President of the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge, occupied the Speaker's chair. He opened the returns from the several States, passed them to the tellers, Senator Trumbull on the part of the Senate, and E. B. Washburne and Phelps of Missouri on the part of the House, who declared them. After the counting, the Speaker rose and announced that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, having received (180) a majority of the electoral votes cast for President and for Vice President respectively, were duly elected to those offices, to serve four years, commencing on the fourth of March, 1861.

Leading journals in New York and elsewhere, opposed to the incoming Administration, state to day that unless the Republican party "comes down" and agrees to some adjustment that shall give the country peace, and satisfy the disaffected States still in the Union, that it will be impossible to get money to carry on the government. The $25,000,000 loan recently authorized will not be touched, they say, by capitalists. We shall see.

Thurlow Weed is in town, making persistent efforts to induce members of the Peace Conference from Northern States, to accept at once some compromise that will satisfy the border States. Yours, as ever, WEST.

South Carolina Factions.

The secessionists in South Carolina appear to be divided into two prominent factions; the Charleston *Mercury* is the organ of one of them, and we had supposed, of the most numerous one. It opposes ardently the action of the Montgomery Congress. On the contrary, the *Courier*, the leading organ of the other faction, sustains that action with order.

Wm. H. Rogers, United States District Attorney for the State of Delaware, under President Polk, died at Washington on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever, superinduced by anxiety of mind occasioned by the distracted state of the country.

The Journey of Mr. Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 21.

Vice President Hamlin and lady arrived about 6 last evening. Comparatively few persons were on hand to receive him. He entered the Astor House without difficulty, and was conducted to apartments provided for him. After the arrival of the Vice President a dinner was given by G. C. Davidson. There were present among the invited guests, Wm. M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Simeon Draper, and a few others. Mr. Lincoln visited the Opera by invitation, while the children were taken to Laura Keene's. Mr. Lincoln only remained till the close of the second act, then quietly left the theater without any demonstration. About half past 12 a fine serenade was given to Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin at the Astor House, by bands of Wide Awake and other Republican clubs. Mr. Lincoln did not make his appearance, but Mr. Hamlin being called out, made a short speech. Up to a late hour last evening, Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin received their friends.

Newark N. J., Feb. 21.

Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at the Morris and Essex depot in this city at 9½ o'clock, and was received by a committee of the Common Council, headed by the Mayor and a deputation of Republicans on horseback. On entering the depot Mayor Bigelow addressed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

Mr. President elect: In behalf of the Common Council and my fellow citizens, I most cordially welcome you to our city, and tender to you its hospitalities. I welcome you, Sir, in behalf of the citizens of the metropolis of this State in point of population and trade, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who entertain the ardent hope that your Administration will be governed by that wisdom and discretion which will be the means of transmitting the Confederate States as a unit to your successors, and through them to the latest generation.

Mr. Lincoln, in a low tone, but with emphasis, replied substantially as follows:

Mr. Mayor: I thank you for the reception to your city, and would say in response, that my heart is sincerely devoted to the work you desire I should do with my own ability. I cannot succeed without the assistance of Divine Providence, and of this great, free happy and intelligent people. Without that I cannot hope to succeed, with it I cannot fail. I return my thanks.

The President and Committee were then escorted to carriages and driven to the Chestnut Street Depot, a distance of one mile, through Broad street, which was literally thronged with spectators, while every available space on the surrounding buildings was occupied. Patriotic manifestations were abundant.

The procession formed in the face of a cold and almost blinding fall of snow, which however soon subsided and was succeeded by a genial sun and a bland springlike atmosphere —emblematic it is hoped of the future Administration.

As the train moved off, Mr. Lincoln bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd from the rear car. Notwithstanding the malicious posters spoken of yesterday, not a single manifestation of disrespect was heard at any time, but plenty of cheers were given for the President elect.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.

Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at 4 o'clock. The procession consisted of mounted police, a cavalcade of citizens of all political parties, and a company of dragoons, the chairman of committees and President of the Council, and committees of the New Jersey Legislature, &c. They were hailed everywhere with patriotic emblems and manifestations from about 100,000 people. Mr. Lincoln, on his arrival at the Continental House, was conducted to the balcony, and introduced to the Mayor. The noisy multitude below greeted his appearance with cheering. Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception you have given me to-night, not to me individually, but to me, the representative of the majesty of the nation. [Cheers.] It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied portion of our fellow citizens do not point us to any thing in which they are being injured or are about to be injured, for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject, they have not pointed at the difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm; that it has done such I do not deny.

The hope that has been expressed by your Mayor that I may be able to restore peace and harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him, and most happy indeed will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfil the hope. [Tremendous cheering.] I promise you in all sincerity that I bring to the work a sincere heart, whether I will bring head equal to that heart, it will be for future times to determine. It were useless to speak of details of plans now; I shall speak officially on next Monday week. If I should not speak then, it were useless for me to do so now. When I do speak, I shall take such grounds as I deem best calculated to restore harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and liberty of these States and this people. Your worthy Mayor has expressed the wish in which I join with him, that it were convenient for me to remain in your city long enough to consult with your merchants and manufacturers or, as it were, to listen to those breathings rising within the consecrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence were originally framed and adopted. [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you and your Mayor I had hoped on this occasion and on all occasions during my life, I shall do nothing inconsistent with these holy and most sacred walls. I have never asked anything that does not breathe from these walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings which come forth from these sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prove false to those teachings. Fellow citizens, I have addressed you longer than I expected to do, and now allow me to bid you good-night.

Mr. Lincoln retired, and it is supposed subsequently held a levee. The hotel is densely crowded this evening, and a dense crowd outside. Mr. Lincoln stands at the head of the stair-case, continually bowing, hundreds passing every few minutes. Occasionally a wild hurrah is given for Uncle Abe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

The ceremony of raising the flag of 34 stars over the Hall of Independence this morning was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion,—the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, a large number of ladies being present. The weather was cool and bracing. At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, and there received by Theodore Cuyler, who ushered him into its venerable walls. Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

Mr. Cuyler: I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested that on my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this Hall. I have never had a feeling politically which did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. [Great applause.]

Conspiracy to Assassinate Mr. Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 23.

A special despatch to the Times says on Thursday night after he had retired Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. L. was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astounding array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country; statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the train from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board.

In case of failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source through which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements that would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies, greatly to the annoyance of thousands who desired to call on him last night. He declined to give a reception.

The final council was held at 8 o'clock.— Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. L seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock Mr. L. left on a special train.

He wore a Scotch plaid cap, and a very long military cloak so that he was intensely unrecognizable, accompanied by Supt Lewis and one friend, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. L., Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd and two reporters who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

Mr. Lincoln at Washington!

Harrisburg, Feb. 23.

The people of this city were astonished this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington. Despatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock, incog and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement was occasioned by the ruse.

Washington, Feb. 23.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train.

It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the facts, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station the P. M. and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation. Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

A very large party greeted the arrival of the train bringing the President elect and party at York. Mr. Wood announced that the President elect was not on board, having gone direct to Washington. Mr Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand beside him and very much to the astonishment of the latter.

At 11:10 the train passed the Maryland boundary. The committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. S. Luthen, U. S. Marshall, L. Blumberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Farrer and F. Corcoran, the latter on behalf of the electoral college. All of them feel indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but was overruled by others, who had assumed to control this movement. A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans on learning Mr. Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force was all out and fully equipped, and a good citizens were anxious that no indignity should be manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused bad feeling in the minds of some, and partially cause disturbance; otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birth Day is being celebrated on a grand scale. The weather is fine, and the streets thronged with people. At sunrise national salutes were fired, and all the fire and church bells in the city rang. The printing offices, all public and many private buildings are decorated with flags. The military display is magnificent, all the companies parading full ranks. The entire police department are parading with the military, making a fine show. Along the line of procession the streets are densely thronged. To-night a grand Union Banquet comes off at the Burnet House.

ACCIDENT.

Wheaton, Ill., Feb. 21.

A team belonging to Mr. Pollard of Warrenville, while at Winfield yesterday afternoon for a load of freight, took fright and ran off throwing Mr. P. from the wagon so that the wheels passed over his face, breaking the lower jaw in two places, and breaking the upper jaw in a shocking manner. Dr. Hiatt was immediately called; and, although Mr. P. is far from being out of danger, yet it is thought he will recover.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

Washington, Feb. 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Doolittle presented a petition from the citizens of Milwaukee, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and the laws, and make no compromise with traitors.

Mr. Powell presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin in favor of Crittenden's resolutions.

Messrs. Dixon and Bigler presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Bragg presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman, Senator elect from North Carolina.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of postal service in seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. Hunter said if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off their postal benefit. The postal laws had not been resisted, and we could not undertake under the circumstances to punish States in this way. He said the expressions insurrection and rebellion in the bill seemed to be but steps which would end in using force against the States.

Mr. Doolittle said it was a measure of peace not war. He said it was the duty of the Government to acknowledge and face the charges of the day. What are the new ideas which we have to meet? The first is the idea that slavery is a blessing and a proper state of society in our Republic. This idea was not admitted by the men who formed the Constitution, but was the idea of Calhoun. All said it was an evil socially and politically.

Mr. Clingman asked when Mr. Calhoun said slavery was a blessing?

Mr. Doolittle said he said so on the floor of the Senate; he said it was the best and most stable basis of free institutions.

Mr. Hunter said he was glad to hear this was not a measure of coercion. He thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the P. M. General has all the power necessary.

Mr. Powell spoke against the bill, and said if it passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of a department, and destroy the liberty of the people.

Mr. Fessenden said he thought Senators were drawing on their imaginations. The bill simply gave power to the P. M. General to suspend the operation of the laws, and relieve him of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace. The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to be a simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without acknowledging the right of secession.

Mr. Hunter opposed the bill as coercive.

Mr. Doolittle said it was a measure of peace.

Mr. Douglas considered the bill a peace measure, and was gratified to see it from the other side of the House. After some few remarks in response to those of Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Douglas said he believed there was a deliberate plot to break up the Union on the pretext of devotion to it, and there were as many disunionists North as South.

Further debate ensued, and Mr. Green proposed an amendment that the Postmaster-General also suspend the mails where an organization exists for running off slaves.

No action was taken on the bill.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up, after which executive session adjourned.

Mr. Wilson alluded to the secession movement, characterizing it as a treasonable conspiracy, which had its rise thirty years ago in the nullification plot. He then proceeded to argue that the assertions that the North hated the South were not true. He said the citizens of Massachusetts and the whole North have ever treated the South with kindness and courtesy. New England, especially Massachusetts, had been singled out for reproach. Massachusetts clings to the teachings of Webster and Adams. She reads in all history that slavery has hastened the decay and fall of nations, and reads in the pages of Plato, Socrates, Burke, Fox, Humboldt, Washington, Jefferson and others, testimonies which deepen her conviction against slavery's domination and expansion. He referred to the speech of the Senator of Louisiana (Benjamin) when under the pressure of the scorching arguments of the Senator from Oregon (Baker) he lost his temper and made an assault on Massachusetts. Gov. Andrew never said the invasion of Virginia was right and never had any sympathy with it,—the Senator from Louisiana charged. There was no truth in the accusation that Massachusetts sent Senators here to insult the South. He alluded to the threats that unless the North change its sentiments the Union cannot remain, and contended that the sentiments of the North were those of the Declaration of Independence and founders of the Republic. The venerable Senator from Kentucky comes forward as a pacifier with a compromise; he accorded to the Senator from Kentucky purity of motive and patriotic intent, but said the plan of running the line of 36:30 was not a compromise, but an unqualified concession, a cheat and a delusion. The leaders of slavery through Paganism had fixed their hungry eyes on Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and had fought their battles on question: they were ignominiously beaten by the people, and then rebelled. The Senator from Kentucky (Crittenden) proposes also to make the rule applicable to all the territory hereafter to be acquired. The freemen of the North who fought the battle in November will never accept this. He (Crittenden) also proposes to insert in the Constitution a provision that Congress shall not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland. Why should the nation bind itself to await the pleasure of Virginia? Such a proposition is an indignity and an insult to the people of the United States. The Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Illinois propose that the elective franchise shall not be exercised by any persons of the African race. Why is such a proposition made now? This class of men had exercised the rights of citizenship in Massachusetts for eighty years, and the ancestor of this man fought with heroic courage in the Revolution for liberty and independence. Men of the North could never put the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky in the Constitution. They would feel if they did the reproaches of insulted reason and violated conscience; that their names might be entered among those who had betrayed the cause of the people, and that they would be consigned to the moral indignation of history.—Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 23.

SENATE.

Messrs. King and Ten Eyck presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and Laws.

Mr. Wilson reported back the bill in favor of the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The Post Route bill was taken up, and Mr. Gwin continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of a committee of Conference. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson of Ark., and Rice, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to a bill for the payment of $12,000 to associates for money deposited. He explained it was in relation to the removal of the Boston post office. A point of order was raised, and the amendment ruled out.

Mr Johnson of Tenn. offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of ex Senator Lum his mileage. After discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853 was taken up and passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.

HOUSE.

The Oregon and Washington war debt bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the Tariff bill as returned from the Senate, with amendment.

John Cochrane appealed to him to let the matter stand till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factional opposition, but did desire to protect the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Sherman said he was glad to learn no factious opposition was designed, but he assured gentlemen if the bill was not taken up to day, he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House went into Committee and took up the Tariff bill by a vote of 93 against 20. The Senate amendment reducing the loan from $21,000,000 was concurred in.

During the debate Mr. Garnett, while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr. Lincoln here at an early hour this morning, saying the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of Bill Yancy and Jeff. Davis, who were there with a six pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant General, that he might have an additional peacock plume. In the wonderful career against his native State, Gen. Scott had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted Puffendorf, Pope, and all the rare classical poets.

Here a joint order was raised against Mr. Garnett.

The Chair (Mr. Colfax) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the Committee.

Mr. Garnett—what, the peacock feather? He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and General Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard for Scott, to resist Jeff. Davis and ex Gov. Wise. [This remark was met with hisses.]

Mr Garnett said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt government.

The tariff bill was adjourned till Monday, without taking a vote.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 21.

In the Peace Conference today, Messrs. David Dudley Field and Smith, of New York, made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made tomorrow to force a vote. The result is doubtful.

The Virginia delegates gave notice, that the next movement will be, a Convention of the Southern States, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States with guarantees and an invitation to all the States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state, that Mr. Stanton's Force Bill created great excitement in the Virginia Convention.

The Bell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French delegation, owing to the contradictory advices sent to Paris. The Minister Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from Consuls and other sources. Explanations have been required. Baron Stockel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

The despatches from Europe announce the determination of the European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new Government before its recognition by the Government from which it has separated.

Police regulations for the inauguration are completed. A large number of police can attend the way trains between Washington and Baltimore.

The Armstrong Court of Inquiry is dissolved. Armstrong will only be censured particularly for not having turned over his troops to Lieut. Slemmer at Fort Pickens.

Gen. Scott stated to-day he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said the intelligence came from Maj. Anderson.

Per contra, Government has information that an attempt will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House elaborate documents, in which he said he believed duties on imports will continue to be collected at port of entry in South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, and vessels entered and cleared in usual manner, but collectors assume to perform duties under State authority only. About half the officers of customs in those States resigned, while others entered the service of the government of the States, without considering it necessary to perform the official ceremony. The documents embrace correspondence relative to customs, New Orleans Mint, &c.

Washington, Feb. 22.

Philip Clayton, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern Confederacy.

It is a general holiday here to-day. The military display is large and imposing. National flags flying in all directions, bells ringing, and a salute of 34 guns are being fired, one for each State in the Union.

A special agent was sent to-day to take charge of the Pensacola (Texas) Post Office.

The proceedings to-day in executive session were over the nomination of Judges Black and Pettitt.

The Administration is advised of the fact that agents are at the North purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard the attempt of the United States to maintain authority in the seceding States as an act of war, which will be followed by instant reprisals. A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning.

It is reported that arrangements are already made in California for privateers on the Pacific Ocean when occasion calls for them.

The tariff bill under consideration at Montgomery does not differ materially from that of the United States. It will apply to all goods imported north of Wilmington, Del., and bonds will be exacted from shippers from non-seceding slaveholding States to guard against deceptions.

Latham, of California, voted against Black's confirmation, and Gwin for it.

A letter from an army officer at Savannah says that lists for volunteers to the army of the new Confederacy have been opened one week, during which 35 men enlisted as privates and 200 applied for commissions.

The Governor had ordered the purchase of a steamer for the Georgia navy for $60,000.

A gentleman who arrived from Charleston to-day, says that there are 4,000 troops there under orders, but no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. The people continue to demand it, but Gov. Pickens is awaiting the movements of Jeff Davis. The harbor is clear, and vessels are passing in and out.

Official advices have been received from Fort Sumter. They contain nothing of special import. The garrison is in want of money, but there is no convenient means of supplying it.

In Executive session today, a large number of nominations, including promotions in the Army and Navy, were confirmed.

Mr. Niblack, member of the House from Indiana, was nominated as Chief Justice of Nebraska, and confirmed.

Motions to take up the nominations of Black, to the Supreme Court, and Pettit District Judge of Kansas, were rejected by three majority.

There will probably be no more Executive sessions during the term of the present Administration.

The proposition to be voted in the Peace Convention tomorrow is substantially the Border State plan.

The friends thereof say, there are unmistakeable indications that it will receive the support of the Commissioners from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and all the border States, except one or two from Virginia.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Capt. Tatnall, of Georgia.

The Public Departments will be closed tomorrow. There will be a parade of federal and local military.

FIRE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Feb. 21.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, a window awning of the War Department caught fire from a spark from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames, they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering the building is not fire proof. The Secretary, who early enters on his business, was present, and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary Holt, to resume charge of the Washington aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at Tortugas Maj. Arnold, of the artillery. He represents that they are in good condition to resist any attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

FIRE.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 21.

Fitzhugh May's tobacco factory was destroyed this morning with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco, which was ready for shipment. Loss very large, with a partial insurance. The building originally cost $30,000, and was owned by Mr. Warwick.

CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

The Celebration of Washington Birthday began at daylight, by a salute being fired. Shortly after 7 o'clock, a flag containing 34 stars was hoisted by Mr. Lincoln from a platform in front of Independence Hall, after appropriate prayer and other ceremonies.

Independence Square was filled with a mass of people whose enthusiastic cheers were worthy of the occasion. A national salute was fired as the flag floated out on the morning sun. The day promises to be brilliant. The workingmen are mustering in great force for a procession.

Mr. Lincoln leaves here at 9 o'clock.

LATER.

The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been ten-fold increased and now at noon the streets are densely thronged with people. The Workingmen's procession is passing corner Third and Chestnut streets. A large number are in line. All the various trades are represented. The machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor, rendered useless by the political troubles of the country, giving the parade a melancholy significance. Salutes are being fired as they pass along to their destination. They proceed to National Hall, where the National Convention of Workingmen will be held. This afternoon there is a liberal display of flags in all parts of the city. The weather is fine.

A CONGRESSMAN INSTRUCTED.

Peoria, Feb. 22.

The Congressional Convention met here today; 186 delegates were present. The object of the meeting was stated to be, to express the opinion of the Republicans of the Fourth District on the conduct of their Representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. E. Kellogg.

Resolutions were introduced and adopted, declaring that the Republican party cherishes the same principles now that they did before the election.

The 4th resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the Resolutions offered by Hon. William E. Kellogg, our Representative in Congress, to amend the Federal Constitution, believing them to be subversive of our plighted faith, our party honor, and the spirit of our institutions; and we earnestly urge him to an unfaltering support of Republican principles as enumerated in the Chicago Platform.

A motion to amend by adding "and if he cannot do so it is his duty to resign," was lost by 79 to 68—some not voting. It seems to have been rejected on grounds of policy. The adoption of the resolution as first reported was unanimous. The 5th resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That while we disclaim all desire to see injustice done to any portion of the people of this country, we are for the preservation of the Union at all hazards and at any cost, believing the Union to be above price; that we are for the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, the protection and defence of the public property, respect and obedience to the majesty of the government, and the sanctity of the American flag in all parts of the land.

This was received with a storm of applause, and adopted without a dissenting vote.

A resolution complimenting Andrew Johnson, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Etheridge, H. W. Davis, Gov. Hicks and Secretary Holt, was adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

Atchison, Feb. 23.

The signatures appended to the following appeal in behalf of the destitute in Kansas, are those of some of our most prominent citizens. W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; John A. Morton extensively known to the people of the eastern States, are among them.

Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them till the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind.

Atchison, Feb. 23.

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1 to 14, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio provisions and seeds of various kinds, weighing 1,760,691 pounds. They report having distributed in the same time 31 different counties 811,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth county, which has been constantly supplied according to receipts.

We feel called upon in behalf of the destitute suffering people of Kansas to the humane sympathies of citizens of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed. There have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily thronged with men, who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest suffering and distress. Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended.

[Here follow a large number of signatures.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, Feb. 22.

The America, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenston on the evening of the 10th, arrived at noon.

The America brought £31,565 in specie on freight.

In Parliament Lord Palmerston stated, that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada, not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and therefore there was no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed.

A prospectus is issued for a Jamaica cotton growing company.

The Bank of England had agreed to the Government proposition for reducing the allowance to the national debt. The Government payment is reduced £50,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Atrsolo to Corfu has been successfully submerged.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Morocco to France.

It is reported the condition of the Bank of France continued to improve, and a rejection of rates discount was shortly expected.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher; rentes 68f 65c.

PRUSSIA.—In the Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the address of the King was proposed expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed a head German Confederation. After debate, in which the Ministers opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority.

The King intends to proceed to Konigsburg in May to be crowned.

TURKEY.—A late Constantinople despatch says, that the Porte continues to refuse to consent to a prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

Columns of Sardinian troops were marching through Umbria, towards Naples.

Liverpool—Breadstuffs generally firm, but steadier.

London—Baring Brothers report wheat firm for American, at full rates.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery Feb 21.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton. Adopted.

The President nominated Toombs, Secretary of State, Memminger for the Treasury, and Pope Walker, Secretary of War.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fort Kearney, Feb. 21.

The Pony Express with California dates to the 6th inst., passed here at 5, A. M.— Messrs. McGill Co., H. Bunn & Co. and Thomas Bready, extensive dry goods dealers, have failed, with large liabilities.

The Legislature was doing nothing.

It was reported, that 800 or 900 men were enrolled in San Francisco as Knights of the Golden Circle, whose object is to establish a Pacific Republic.

New York, Feb. 22.

The *Times* has seen a letter from a member of the British Government to a distinguished American, stating authoritatively that the whole matter of secession had been brought by Lord John Russell before the ministry, as also subordinate matters of defective clearances, &c., and the declaration made that not only will there be any recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy but that everything will be done to discountenance disunion.

Northwestern Gazette.

This Paper can always be found at J. W. SULLIVAN'S News Room, San Francisco, Cal.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

To Subscribers.

We are in the midst of great political events that relate to the well being of our country. Still greater and more intensely exciting ones foreshadow themselves. We shall continue to publish a reliable paper, giving the latest news, and would like to increase our subscription list. WILL YOU HELP US TO DO SO BY SPEAKING TO YOUR NEIGHBORS ON THE SUBJECT? It may result in good to the common cause, besides doing a favor to us. The terms of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are $1,50 in advance.

☞ Those who are owing us will do us a special favor at this time by sending us the money, either by mail or otherwise.

Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

The friends of President LINCOLN will be glad to learn, that he arrived, safely and unattended, at Washington, Saturday morning.

The Constitution and the Laws—Stand Firmly by Them!

For some twenty or thirty years the Democratic party have had the leading control of the Government, and in all that time the bond of Union has been weakening, till now six of the States of the Union are in open rebellion! Demoralized, bankrupt, broken and disgraced, the Democratic party hand their charge over to the Republicans. That party affiliated with slavery—the Northern portion of it compromised with the Southern portion, over and over, till the former lost their whole effective power, and now the whole thirty years performance ends in the open rebellion against the Constitution and Laws, as stated, and a large number of the Northern Democrats apologize for the same! It is the object and office of the Republican party to restore the spirit of integrity to the Constitution that has been so trifled with, and which has led to such deplorable results. How are they to do it? That Constitution is a bond of power. It has been weakened by a long course of systematic giving away to the ceaseless demands of impudence, when men should have stood firmly as for life against it. As they say of steel, the temper of the instrument has been 'drawn.' So sadly is this the case, that now, when our forts, arsenals and other public property are captured by gangs of lawless men, there is no reacting force exercised to knock the heads of the treasonable villains square from their bodies. Once it was not so. The first thing to be done is to restore to the Constitution its original temper, giving it the power of self-vindication. Give it that peculiar power, so that when base unprincipled men bend it, they will find in their own persons a complete illustration of a natural law, that the reaction of any force is precisely equal to its action. That Constitution is perhaps the most perfect instrument ever framed for the government of any people on earth, and all the nations of the earth might be bound together by it, and the restraining power would only add to their rational freedom. And here politicians talk about "amending" it! You might as well talk of amending the pupil of a perfect eye! The People understand this, and they will make all the world to know their opinion just as fast as they have an opportunity to do so. THE UNION (☞ UNDER THE CONSTITUTION) WITHOUT CONDITIONS, is what they want, and what they stand ready to maintain at all times and at all hazards. If there are those who think differently from this, we are sure they do injustice to the popular heart, and time and the circumstances which it will demonstrate, will undeceive them.

At any rate, we all know this, that the country is in a condition, politically, the most deplorable. Common sense would teach, that it cannot be restored *by pursuing the same course that has tended so sadly to urge its downfall*. The action must be reversed completely. The eyes of the world were never fixed on our nation so firmly as they are now. Patriots of all nations tremble in fear, that we may embrace a fatal real danger, by cowering before an imaginary one. May the events of the future prove, that their fears are without foundation.

The Voice of a Statesman.

In 1850, HENRY CLAY spoke as follows in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Mr Dawson, of Georgia:

"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unawed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore, as much as any man, living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, *I am for trying the strength of the Government.* I am for ascertaining whether we have a government or not—practical efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a Government. Nor, Sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of Disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the Government; and, Sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm weak and enfeebled as mine may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union."

The painful contingency imagined by the great, patriotic and noble Kentuckian has now come. Can we place the same confidence in every voice and every arm that could have been placed in his, were he now alive and moving among us? There may be exceptions to the positive of this, but we believe they are few in number, and even those few are undecided between the right and the wrong. May they yet conclude not to forswear all patriotism, but choose for their Country and their WHOLE Country.

Adjournment of the Legislature

The Legislature adjourned by joint resolution, *sine die*, Friday afternoon. The session has been the most intelligent and business-like one ever held in the State. It is the first Republican Legislature, and as such it has sustained its integrity well. It will not be the last.

Well Done!

The Legislature of New York have appropriated $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* says: "The Northern papers seem disposed to make a saint of Major Anderson. Should he not be first *cannonized* here?"

Mr. Lincoln at Trenton.

On Mr Lincoln's arrival at the depot at Trenton, New Jersey, he was welcomed by the Mayor. The party were then taken in carriages to to the State House under the escort of 100 horsemen of the City Blues of Patterson, and the German Rifles of Trenton. Having been introduced to the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY:—I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the early revolutionary struggle few of the States among the old thirteen had more of the battle fields of the country within their limits than New Jersey. May I be pardoned if, upon this occasion, I mention, that away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the younger members have ever seen—Weems' Life of Washington. I remember that in all accounts there given of the battle field and struggles for the liberties of the country, none fixed themselves upon my imagination as the struggle here at Trenton. The crossing of the river, the contest with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single revolutionary event, and you all know, for you have been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any other. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they then struggled for, that something even more than National Independence, that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come.—I am exceedingly anxious that this Union the Constitution and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which the struggle was made, and I shall be most happy, indeed if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty and of this his almost chosen people, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle. You give me this reception as I understand, without distinction of party. I learn this body is composed of a majority of gentlemen who in the exercise of their best judgment in the choice of a chief magistrate, did not think I was the man. I understand, nevertheless that they came forward here to greet me as the Constitutional President of the United States, as citizens of the United States to meet the man who for the time being is the representative man of the nation, united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered me as an individual.

The speech was followed by hearty applause.

Mr. Lincoln was then conducted to the Assembly Chamber. The Speaker addressed him appropriately.

Mr. Lincoln replied:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN:—I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of the Legislature. I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given me through their chosen representatives. As for the time being, the representative of the majesty of the people of the United States, I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted, I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the Constitution. I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr Speaker, have well said this is a time when the gravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances you will readily perceive I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper I should avail myself of all the *information* and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially I shall be able to take the ground which I shall deem the best and safest, and from which I shall have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and the whole country will take it I hope in good temper, certainly with no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am—[cheers]—none who would do more to restore it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. [Here the audience broke into cheers so loud and long that for some moments it was impossible to hear Mr Lincoln's voice.] And if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me, will you not? [Loud cheers and cries, 'Yes! yes! we will!'] Received as I am by a Legislature the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is; for if it should suffer from the attack now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage. Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

The procession moved to the Trenton House, where Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly to the crowd outside. A splendid collation was then given. The train left at half past 2 for Philadelphia in charge of the Committee from that city. It is thought 20,000 persons were present.

A Banker's Estimate of Compromises

An important estimate of the various propositions to restore the Democratic party by means of a new compromise to be made with slavery by the Republicans, is set forth in the following passage of a letter from Mr George Peabody, the great London Banker, to a correspondent at Boston:

"I cannot conceal from you the fact that the credit of the United States Government is now on trial in Europe. By the last steamer we hear of plans of concession and compromise with those who are openly defying the laws. Now it is not my purpose to discuss the merit or the motive of any of these projects, but I must tell you that if your Government entertains any plan of concession at the present moment—if it have to purchase the permission to peacefully inaugurate the lawfully elected President—its credit will receive a fearful blow in Europe. You must expect to have Federal stocks sent back in large quantities from England and the Continent. People will not trust a Government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of upholding law and order, compromises with traitors. We have had enough of Peruvian and Mexican bonds, and shall be careful not to retain those of a Government whose policy is concession to anarchy."

☞ An exciting debate recently took place in the California Assembly, over the resolution to expunge from the legislative record the vote against the late Senator Broderick, for opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The resolution passed that body by 41 to 32.

☞ The Newburyport *Herald* reports the death in that city of Daniel Dana, Esq., the well-known book publisher of New York.—He was a son of the distinguished clergyman of Massachusetts of the same name.

☞ Edmund Yates recently delivered a lecture in London upon "Unappreciated Authors," among whom he classes N. P. Willis; admitting, however that Willis' self-appreciation is so great that he is presumed to be independent of public opinion.

☞ At dinner, at Erie, some gentleman offered Mr. Lincoln some wine, and rather forced it upon him; Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I have lived fifty years without the use of any liquor, and I do not think it worth while to change my habits now."

From the Nashville Democrat of Feb 16th

How They Talk About Treason in Tennessee.

JEFF DAVIS AT STEVENSON—WARLIKE.

This infuriated bigot made a speech at Stevenson, on Thursday night, overflowing with blood and thunder. Tennessee is not scared! Her sons have seen the elephant!

Can Jeff. Davis scare Tennessee? He says that the Border States will come into the Cottonocracy in sixty days. We will simply say, that Tennessee has declared for the *Stars and Stripes*, and that vile traitors, such as he is, had better be looking out for a safe retreat in some vast wilderness—some contiguity of space, in which to hide his head from an indignant an outraged people.

He boasted of his preparations for war! This same blusterer in a speech a few years ago ventured to slander the Tennessee volunteers. We know what we say, when we assert that, with all this bluster, Tennessee could, if so disposed, sub[illegible] the whole Cottonocracy in a short time. He calculates now on soldiers of Tennessee to aid him in his wicked and fiendish purpose of breaking up this glorious Government.

He is as proud and as vain as Beelzebub. He thinks that he holds the "kingdoms of the world, and the powers thereof," in the hollow of his hand. He is looking for the English Government to bow to him. He says the English Government will acknowledge the Cottonocracy.

This is all nonsense. The English Government, as well as all others, knows how to treat the Flag of the United States, and so will Jeff. Davis. Let him attempt to subdue the Federal Government, let him fire at Fort Sumter, or at any other fort of the United States, where our Flag now floats, and he is as sure to be hung as that the sun will rise tomorrow morning, unless he runs, like a coward, to a country beyond the reach of Tennessee. We know hundreds of men in his Seceding Cottonocracy, who are ready to tie the rope for the hangman.

Jeff. Davis has been producing discontent, and teaching treason, as long as we can stand it. He has been a vile conspirator against his government for years.

There is no use in soothing our people any longer. Traitors must suffer, unless they stop their treason. We may be asked to be patient. How in the name of High Heaven can a man be patient when a traitorous Flag is flaunted in our face? when a traitor comes to our very border, and talks treason to our country openly?

He talks of sacking cities. Vile rebell Infuriated bigot! Let him try the Tennesseeans, whom he so basely slandered. Let him try Nashville. Our readers must indulge us a little. We cannot forbear to denounce treason; and whenever we cease to do so, "may our right hand forget her cunning."

We have borne with treason as long as it is possible to do so. Talk of tearing down our fair fabric of Government! Never! Never! Jeff Davis is on the road to the gallows, and his followers had better be careful. An indignant public will not forever endure insult and treason plotting. We have lived prosperously and happily for three-quarters of a century, and we know that Tennessee never will give up this free and happy country.

Let this vile traitor and his foul minions come. Tennessee never has forsaken the glorious Flag of free and happy America, and by the Eternal, she never will! She has always conquered the enemies of the country, and will again, if required to do so. This is our country, and all the powers of earth cannot *force* us to give it up.

Rise, fellow-countrymen! our country yet remains!
By that dread name we wave the sword on high,
And swear for her to live, with her to die!

The Business Blockade in Iowa

From the Dubuque Times, Feb 19th.

Since the settlement of Iowa, there has been no Winter when the snow was as deep in the Northern half of the State as it is at present. There was enough for good sleighing throughout the latter part of December and the first part of January; but about the middle of the latter month, there was a fall of something more than a foot and a half in addition, and this drifted into the railroad cuts and blockaded the trains on both roads west of this city. By great labor, and at heavy expense, the tracks were shoveled out, so that the cars moved over the Roads a few times, but the prairie winds kept the snow constantly in motion, so that shoveling became a useless expense. On the 8th, the weather moderated, and hope was entertained that communication with the interior would soon be re-established. But on the 13th inst., a storm commenced, which continued uninterrupted for seventy two hours, depositing twenty-three inches of snow, making the average depth in all about *four feet*.

The effect of all this has been disastrous upon the whole of the upper portion of the State. The interior counties have been deprived of their ordinary and necessary winter supply of Groceries, Goods, Fabrics, &c and the River Counties have suffered from this sudden and unlooked for suspension of their wholesale trade. Goods which were shipped a month ago from this city are still in the warehouses or on the road, blocked up in the snow, and should the weather be favorable from this time onward, a week are ten days must elapse before the roads can be reopened. The merchants of Dubuque had prepared themselves with liberal stocks of goods, but customers could not reach here, and the winter stocks must be held over into the spring. All branches of industry have been disastrously affected. But we hope the worst is now over, and that very soon the channels of communication between city and country will be permanently re-opened.

The London Times on the United States Census

The London *Times* is amazed at the revelations of the late census in this country. It says:

"Nothing like such a growth has ever been witnessed in the old States of Europe. The increase during the decade has been upward of 8,000,000, the percentage, 35. Our own country has made great strides considering the numbers who emigrate, but we can only show such a percentage of increase in very rare instances, upon insignificant areas, and under special conditions. Of all the counties of England and Wales two only during the present century have grown at this rate, and these are the continuous shires of Monmouth and Glamorgan. In the year 1801, they contained together about 400,000, and Merthyr Tydvil can account probably for a good deal of the result. The gross increase, however of the entire population was never like 35 per cent. in a decade; in fact, it was never half as much. At the last census, it was between 12 and 13 per cent. for the whole of Great Britain. In a few months' time we shall again be able to survey our progress, but certainly it will not approach the American rates, however satisfactory it may prove."

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—The statistics of the Insane Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts, for twenty-seven years past, are published.—The following are the supposed causes of insanity in the larger number of inmates in that time.

Epilepsy, 127; ill-health, 635; puerperal, 141, excessive labor 79; spiritualism 24, domestic troubles 413; disappointments in love, 116; religious excitement, 296; pecuniary troubles, 296; fear of poverty, 142; intemperance, 191; masturbation, 270.

☞ The Patterson (N. J.) *Guardian* says that two honest and industrious young mechanics from that vicinity were lately hung near Charleston on suspicion of being Abolitionists. A messenger has been sent from Patterson for their bodies.

☞ A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of $1 900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

☞ The papers have lately mentioned that Major Anderson was formerly a lieutenant in a company commanded by the present Secretary of the Treasury. The exact fact is that General Dix resigned as aid-de-camp to General Brown in 1828. Major Anderson graduated at West Point in 1825. General Dix served as captain of artillery, at Fort Monroe, in 1826 and 1827, and Anderson was a lieutenant in his company.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation that places it at the head of all remedies for pulmonary diseases. An advertisement will be found in another column. tw

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 25th, trains will leave this Station as follows:—

BOUND NORTH —
First Passenger, 7:28 A. M (except Monday.)
Second do. 5:32 P. M. (except Sunday.)

BOUND EAST AND SOUTH —
First Passenger, 6:45 A. M. (except Sunday.)
Second, do 6:21 P. M. (except Saturday.)

FREIGHT TRAINS.
BOUND SOUTH AND EAST:—6.15 A. M.
BOUND NORTH:—4:15 P. M.

☞ Railroad time is 20 minutes faster than Galena time

The Roads

The thaw of last week, and its sudden check, left the Roads in a very bad condition.

Foreign Markets.

By the latest European news, it will be seen, that the market for breadstuffs holds up firmly.

Notary Public.

B B. Howard, Esq. has been appointed Notary Public by Gov. Yates, and has received his commission.

Auction Sale.

Lasell & Fowler of Hanover, intend commencing on the 26th of February to sell of at auction their entire stock of Dry Goods &c., valued at $4 000. There will be doubtless some great bargains to be had.

Dr. Ford's Medicines.

Dr. Ford & Son, of Chicago, advertise their medicines in our to-day's issue. Their medicines, we believe, are received with general favor and much benefit. Our readers are referred to their advertisement.

Tax Sales in St. Louis

The Missouri *Democrat* publishes a list of tax sales in that city, which covers sixteen columns of its large sheet, making about 500 squares. Good times in St. Louis!

An Item.

On Friday afternoon as the Farewell Address of Washington was being read in front of the DeSoto House, the following conversation was heard between two individuals on the sidewalk: Says one "Faith, an wat's that he's reading?" "Och, an its the Constitution, ye spalpeen."

Harper's Magazine.

This popular Magazine for March is out. It contains "The Ballad of Shawnee, The Siege of Detroit and Fishing Adventures on the New Foundland Banks," illustrated articles; besides these, there are a number of stories, among which the new one by Thackery is still continued. The article on "Sun plea of Fine English," will be found profitable to those who desire to acquire a better use of their own language.

The Boscobel Post-Office.

We learn from Boscobel, Wis, that Mr J. M. DICKERSON is a candidate for the Post-Office in that place. We hope that he will receive the appointment. A better one could not be made, and the citizens of Boscobel, should they consult their interests, will universally recommend him. So far as South Western Wisconsin is interested, in the Boscobel post-office, their wishes are in favor of Mr. Dickerson.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of this County hold their next meeting on Tuesday next; all bills against the County should be sent R. Seal, Esq., for registry before the time of meeting.

The Dunleith *Advertiser* says that the Supervisor from Menominee owing to a serious affliction of mind and body confining him to his room, will not be present.

Huntington's Bookbindery.

Mr Huntington has just bound for us a number of volumes of our newspaper files.—He has done the work in such a neat and substantial manner, that we cannot but refer our readers to his excellent book bindery in which the work was done. Newspapers in this vicinity would do well to send their files to his office for binding, where also periodicals, books, &c., are bound in any style desired.

Properly Done.

We are in receipt of information from Springfield, that a bill has passed both Houses of our State Legislature granting to East and West Galena each an *assistant Supervisor* in the Board of Supervisors of the County. Mr. Jones has very wisely introduced this provision, for the reason that as this County, outside of Galena, has 18,000 population, and East and West Galena something over 9,000 it was fair that the city should elect an equal proportion of Supervisors with the County. The County has 19 Supervisors;—the late bill which has become a law reduced the number from this city to *seven*. The bill to which we now refer provides for two assistant Supervisors, thus making the number from this city, in the Board, *nine* in all, and equally proportioned with the County. This is as it should be.

Good.

The Dunleith *Advertiser* says:

"What an enviable position is that of Mr. Buchanan, permitting a recent member of his Cabinet to play President No. 2! If we were Old Buck, we'd take that plume from Jeff. Davis' cap or he should take the one from ours. Well, the Old Public Functionary has only eleven days more, and the 'hours are easy'—very!"

Better.

A Poetess of Alabama has written some stuff in short metre, which she calls "Alabama's Battle Cry." We have room for only one line, which is as follows:

"Sternly meet the advancing foe"

Perhaps that's as good a way as any to meet the foe, but why not secede like a man, and not like a crab? says the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*.

The cotton battery of Charleston, it is said, has proved a failure. It will not do to rely upon cotton *breast* works.

New Bank.

Hon. G. W. Gray has associated with him in the Banking and Exchange business Mr. J. W. Thomas, his partner for the last four years in the mercantile and commission business. The firm has lately taken possession of the small frame building on Main Street, first door West of the old printing office. They have fitted it up very neatly, and one of the firm will always be on hand to attend to the financial needs of the business community.

Of the responsibility and business qualifications of the firm we need not speak.—*Lansing Mirror*.

Grain in Store

We learn, on inquiry from our different ware-house men, that there are now in store here not less than *one hundred and twenty five thousand bushels of Wheat* and nearly as much more has been contracted for storage. In view of this fact, and that a large proportion of it belongs to farmers, who are awaiting the opening of navigation to realize on it, there is a very general anticipation among all classes, of good times and plenty of money. The amount of wheat in store, on the 24th of last March was only 36,912 bushels. New warehouses are being built for the accomodation of the large quantity yet to come forward.—*Lansing Mirror*.

Loss of Hair.

Much of this depravation is caused by sheer neglect after illness, or some other temporary drain upon the follicles at the root of the hair. Dr. Bellingham, of London, identified his great name with a "*Stimulating Onguent*," invented by him expressly to meet such emergencies. Messrs. H L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, now have the entire agency for the American continent. This is quite a sufficient endorsement of the universal reputation of the article. See advertisement. It

Hon. E. B. Washburne on the Crisis

HE STANDS FIRM.

From the Rockford Republican

The constituents of Hon. E. B. Washburne in all parts of this Congressional District, will read with pleasure the following letter written by him in response to the German citizens of Chicago.

Whatever may be said of the weakness of spinal columns of some men at Washington at this time, Mr. Washburne is no *dirt eater*. He makes no chattering of teeth or knocking together of knees, but stands up fairly and squarely, meeting the issue man fashion. To use his own language, he "believes the recent Presidential election meant something, and that the results of our victory are not to be surrendered up by cowardly politicians bending to the clamor of traitors and obedient to the demand of rebels." A position which will meet a full and hearty endorsement from ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans in the 1st Congressional District of Illinois.

The following is Mr. Washburne's letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, '61.

To Geo Schneider, Esq., Editor Staats Zeitung, Chicago:

I desire to tender to you my sincere and grateful acknowledgements for your kindness to me in transmitting to me a copy of your paper containing the resolutions of the German people on the present condition of the country. The resolutions do honor to our patriotic German friends, to whom the country is so deeply indebted for the vindication of the great principles of Republican liberty, achieved in the election of Abraham Lincoln as our Chief Magistrate. Our German friends believe with me, that the recent election meant something, and that the results of our victory are not to be surrendered up by cowardly politicians bending to the clamors of traitors and obedient to the demands of rebels. I accepted the Chicago Platform as the declaration of faith of the Republican Party, and I stand by the principles therein enunciated; and the more they are challenged the more anxious am I to accept the responsibility of holding to them. I have no compromises to offer or accept. I abide by the Union and the Constitution, and demand the enforcement of the laws in pursuance of that sacred instrument. If I can obtain the floor, I may make a speech on the subject of present discontents, and give my views to my constituents. That, however, can hardly be necessary, for I must have served them here to but little purpose for eight years if there be a single man in my district, or in the state either, who does not know where I must necessarily stand in this crisis.

Very truly yours,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

Fire at Darlington, Wisconsin.

Darlington, Wis, Feb. 21, 1860

The alarm of fire was given soon after 4 A. M. on the 20th Inst., and was discovered in the store occupied by L D. Russell, in De Soto block; but with the means at command, nothing could be done to stop the flames until the whole block of brick and stone, comprising four stores, was entirely consumed. The total value of the property destroyed is estimated at $17,000 to $18,000. The stores were occupied as follows: Otis & Brow., drugs and books, stock saved; S. L. Barlow, dry goods, groceries, &c, about one third stock saved; Holy & Allen, dry goods, groceries, &c, about one-third stock saved; L D. Russell, agent for J. F. Sanford, very little saved; J Cutters, building torn down to check the conflagration; W. H Williams & Co, boots and shoes, and H. A. Lambert & Co, drugs and books, stock damaged by removal, but buildings were saved; C. M. Waring's and P. A. Orton's and J. G. Knight's law offices, papers, &c, partly destroyed in rooms overhead, and various other parties have suffered more or less severely. The insurances amount to about $10,000 on all the property.

The flames were checked by the south wall of Doty & Allen's store being kept from falling, and by unremitting exertions the wooden building adjoining was saved. Altogether it is quite a blow to the prosperity of the town.

Yours, &c, CORRESPONDENT.

ROMANCE.—But poor Miss Squeers! Her anger, rage and vexation; the rapid succession of bitter and passionate feelings, that whirled through her mind, as she surveyed first the biscuit, then the pastry, &c., which was spread before the gaze of her fastidious guests! How she vowed that Saleratus had been her ruin; that but for the eccentric and unaccountable peculiarities of this preparation, she should at that moment have astonished the assembled company with creamy cakes and delicious pastry. If she had only used D. B. DeLand & Co's Saleratus, which is perfectly pure and reliable, she would have been spared all this mortification. She procured DeLand's Saleratus the very next day, of her grocer, and has had no such trouble since! It can be purchased from any good grocer, and is sold at wholesale by the manufacturers, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and by the principal grocers in all parts of the country.

Sold at wholesale by wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee. eod

COMMERCIAL.

Galena Wholesale Prices.

GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

FLOUR—XXX $4 50; Superfine, $3 50, extra $1 25
Corn Meal, 50 to 60c per. 100 lb.
WHEAT—65@75c.
BARLEY.—25@40c.
OATS—18@22c.
CORN—20½c.
MESS PORK.—$17 50 per bbl
HAMS.—12@14c. Shoulders, 9½@10c. Sides, 13c.
LARD.—9c
HOGS—$5 00@$5 75.
SUGARS—N. O. 8@11c; Clarified 10½@11c; Powdered and Crushed 11½ to 12. Maple Sugar, 12½@15
MOLASSES—Plantation, 42; N. O. Sugar House 45. Sugar House Syrup 46
COFFEE—Java, 19@21, Rio,16@17, Laguira, 16½@17
TEAS.—There is a wide range in teas, because of the great variety of qualities. The extreme figures are: Imperial 35@65; Gunpowder, 40@70; Young Hyson, 25@60; Black, 30@60.
PROVISIONS.—Butter, firkin 10c, roll, 12; Eggs, 12½c; Cheese 8@10c
FRUITS—Dried apples, 6½@7c ₩ lb.; green do $3 00 @$3 50 ₩ bbl. Dried peaches, 10c. per lb.; Lemons, $6 00 ₩ box; Citron 30c ₩ lb. Cranberries, $3 50 ₩ bush; Oranges, $6 00. New Raisins, M R $3 50, Layer $4 50
BEANS—60c@$1 00 ₩ bush.
CURRANTS—7 to 8c
NUTS.—Almonds, 14@18c Filberts 10c; Pecans 10c
BEEF CATTLE—4@2½c per lb., live weight, Hogs, 3½ @ 4c.
SHEEP—$2 50@$3 00 per head
TALLOW—Rough, 7c.; rendered, 9c
FISH—Codfish 5½@6c, white fish $4½ in hf. bbls.
CANDLES—Mould, 10½@11½c, star 19@21.
SOAP—Palm, 6@6½c, brown 5@5½c.
SALT—Ground alum, $1 60, Salina, $2 30
SHOT—$1 85 per bag
MINERAL—$25 ₩ 1000 lbs
LEAD—Bar, in packages, $5 75@$6 00 ₩ 100 lbs
WOOD—$3 50@$4 00 at retail.
WOOL—15c to 35c per lb.
LIQUORS.—Common whiskey 18@20c; Monongahela, 31@35; Imitation do. 25@45; Rye do. 50@1 00 Bourbon do. 50@75. American brandy 10@60; Imitation French do $1 25@$2 25. Pure brandy $1 25@$7. Wine $1@$5 50. Gin $1 50@$2 00.
BOOTS & SHOES.—Men's thick Boots, 6 to 11, $26@$32 ₩ case; do 8 to 12, $30@$36, do. Kip do 6 to 11 $27@$32; do Calf do 6 to 11, $31@40, do thick Brogans 1 00@1 50; Boys' thick Boots, 1 to 5, $15 per case; do Kip do 1 to 6, $19@21 do. Women's heavy Goat Shoes $1 @1 25, do. Calf do. $1 00@1 10.
HIDES—Green Slaughtered, 1½ ₩ lb.; Green, salted 5c; Dry Flint, 10c, Dry Flint Calf, 12 to 15
LEATHER—Heavy Buenos sole, 22½@23½ per lb., do. oak, 23 @ 24; heavy B. A. Sole, 24½@25; do. middle weight, 25 to 26c; best slaughtered do, 25 to 27c; best oak do 30 to 32c; good damaged do 20 to 22c, upper leather, $36 to $42 per doz; oak harness do, 30 to 31c per lb; do bridle do, 33 to 35c doz; do collar do, $31 to $40 per doz. French kip, heavy, 70 to 80c per lb.; do light, 70 to $5 ₩ lb.; do calf, light to heavy, $1 00 to $1 70 ₩ lb., domestic kips, large and heavy, $30 to $70 ₩ doz; do light and medium, $40 to $50 per doz; do calf, common to good 90c per lb.
LUMBER—Boards, 1st clear, $23 ₩ M.; 2nd clear, $22; common, $13@14. Fencing, 13 ₩ M. Joist and Scantling, $13@16. Culls, $6@7. Sheeting $8@10. Grub Plank $8@9; Flooring, rough, $16, dressed, $20@25. Shingles, common, $2@2 50, warranted, $3@3 25. Sash, 8 by 10, $3@4, 10 by 12, $4@5. Lath, $2 50. Siding, $15@16.
IRON—Com. Bar 3½@4c ₩ lb.; Horse Shoe Iron, 5@6c½; Sheet Iron, 6@7½c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 23.

Exchange 5¾@6 per cent.

Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring 79c. Corn ¼c lower. Dressed Hogs declined 15@25c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb 23.

FLOUR—market unchanged.
WHEAT—market nominally unchanged. $1 25 for Mil. Club
CORN—68 70, mixed western.
OATS—35@37½c.
WHISKEY—17½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov25eod3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
oct18dawly King County, New York.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

You may always know when your liver is out of order, or when you are what is called billious, by any of the following symptoms: pain in the side and back, dizziness, dull headache, a bad taste in the mouth in the morning, sallow colored complexion, yellowish tint in the eye, costiveness, or Diarrhoea of slimy dark color, low spirits and dismal forebodings. It is acknowledged by all physicians and others who have seen their action, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are a perfect cure for all billious affections. So pleasantly do they search out and drive away the seeds of disease, that all persons living in a country where Fever and Ague, and all other billious diseases are prevalent, will find they should never be without them. From two to four Pills each night on going to bed, will in a short time drive away the sickly yellow look of billious persons, and bring to their cheeks a beautiful glow of perfect health.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines. feb1dawlm

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—DR J. F. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Churchill says: "The HYPOPHOSPHITES are as *sure a Remedy in Consumption* as quinine in intermittent fever." "This Remedy also acts with INVARIABLE EFFICACY *in all cases of General Debility*, Loss of *Strength, Flesh and Appetite*, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhea, Anemia, Chlorosis, Rickets, Dropsy, Marasmus," &c. A FAIR TRIAL IS A CERTAIN CURE.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Is the *only reliable form* of the Hypophosphites (made strictly after the original formula) and is put up in 7 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, at $1 and $2 each. ☞ *Do not confound this Remedy with the* PHOSPHATES, or CHEMICAL FOOD, and avoid all preparations containing Iron, which is DANGEROUS, and Cod-Liver Oil, which is USELESS in all cases.

☞ Dr Churchill's Treatise and Circulars *gratis* (prepaid.) Sold by respectable Druggists, and wholesale by all the Drug Houses of New York, and at the sole General Depot in the United States by J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John Street, New York. jan5daw3mse

☞ For sale by R. McNEILL, Galena

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.

This book contains *Recipes* and *Directions* for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use, also herbs and full and explicit directions for making all the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free) address the publisher.

T. F. CHAPMAN,
[illegible] No. 831 Broadway, New York

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION!

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills by return mail.

☞ Sold at Galena by J. Dodge, R. McNeill, and S. Crawford & Co. ytdawn

PRINTERS! PRINTERS!!
PRINTERS THROUGHOUT THE WEST

Owing to the stringency of the times, I find many among my customers in the West who are desirous of purchasing material, but who cannot at present do so with any certainty of meeting their engagements promptly, and who on that account have deprived themselves of *Type, Presses and Material* absolutely necessary to conduct their business profitably. I have determined to meet the case as far as possible by offering to all

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS,

an opportunity to pay a portion of any purchase they may choose to make by advertising for me, and will allow them their bills for such advertising on purchasing, for cash, material of my manufacture to the extent of four times the amount of such bill. Printers will find at all times a large assortment of Type, both Plain and Job, made from my "DIAMOND METAL," which now stands unrivaled for its durability, and which for the last three years has received the unqualified approval of most of the newspapers in Western New York, Canada and the West.

Printers and Publishers will consult their interest by sending their orders for Type to me, and trying this metal. Address orders to

N. LYMAN,
TYPE FOUNDER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTE.—Any Publisher in the West is at liberty to take advantage of the offer contained in the above advertisement by publishing the same together with this note, and sending me one copy of paper containing it. N. L.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!
HAIR DYE--HAIR DYE--HAIR DYE.
WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and Best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied, the Hair invigorated for life by this Splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Address, CHAS BATCHELOR, Proprietor,
octlwly 81 Barclay street, New York

W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye!

This Splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Bachelor." Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BACHELOR, Proprietor,
octlwly 81 Barclay street, New York

W. FARRER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Guns, Rifles & Pistols,

Sportsmen's Apparatus, Knives, Dirks, &c
No. 1?9 Main Street,
GALENA,.................................ILLINOIS.
☞ Repairing done on short notice. Jly10daw

Pure Linseed Oil.

THE PLATTEVILLE LINSEED OIL CO are now making a splendid article of

Pure Linseed Oil,

free from any admixture of Cotton or other seeds, which they offer for sale in quantities to suit purchasers

☞ Orders directed to the President, SAM'L MOORE Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., or to their Agent, JAS ROOD, in Galena, or J. T. HANCOCK and HARRIS & CO, Dubuque, will receive prompt attention. cep1dawtf

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS
And Kid Strengthening Plasters.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
eolawly W CAPRON, Traveling Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. FORD'S
GOOD OLD SAMARITAN'S
Immediate Relief,

HAS gained for itself, a world renowned reputation. 25,000 Bottles of this Popular Remedy have been sold within the last six months and has given entire satisfaction. It literally annihilates external inflammation and removes the tenderness and extreme sensibility of the skin in all Rheumatic complaints, passing through the absorbents to the muscular fibre, it seems to reach the very root of the disease and to eradicate its causes. Most of the external applications used in Rheumatic cases are mere evaporants, they cool the surface for a season, but they do not extinguish the secret fire that feeds and fosters the complaint.

$1,000 Reward!

Will be paid for any Medicine that will equal this for the following diseases

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side and Back, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Billious Cholic, Kidney Affections, Inflamed or Weak Eyes, Ear Ache, Chilblains, Tooth-Ache, &c &c.

This is an Internal and External Medicine!

Composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used. There is a beautiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject of constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

Price Twenty-Five Cents and one Dollar per Bottle.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Manufactured by

Dr B. Ford & Son, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits, none genuine except the name of Dr. B. Ford and Son is on each bottle.

R. McNEILL,	TIMOTHY MASON,
J. DODGE,	ALLEN & HOSFORD,
S. CRAWFORD & CO.,	E. H. MOORE,
WIERICH & BOLLINGER,	H. LA NICCA,
Agents for Galena.	Agents for Dubuque.

feb2*wly

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT
For the Whiskers and Hair.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE,

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price ONE DOLLAR a box, and Postage 16 cents.

A box of the "ONGUENT" will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage ($1 16).

Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
l21llarg21daw 24 William Street, New York

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IT is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. [illegible] It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. [illegible]

CONSUMPTION, [illegible] INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, [illegible] PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL, CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs. [illegible]

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water. [illegible]

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

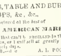
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!

Mothers Try It!

[illegible] PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.
jan5eodawlyd

ATTENTION!



ALL who are in want of anything in the shape of

MONUMENTS, MANTLES, HEAD STONES, TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS, &c., &c.,

Manufactured of the best of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

finished up in a style that can't be EXCELLED in the West, will do well to call soon, as I will sell at *greatly reduced prices* for the next ninety days.

Galena, dec 29, 1860.—d6m A. L. POGERS.

Deutsche Apotheke

General Agency of Patent Medicines.

1859. J. DODGE, 1859.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, WINDOW GLASS, GLASS-WARE, BRUSHES, VARNISHES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL *Instruments, Garden and Field Seeds,*

And every article usually kept in this line, at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

108 Main st.,...................GALENA.
[illegible]

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. A. Wilson & brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the business connected with said firm will be settled by J. A. Wilson.

J. A. WILSON,
JAS. WILSON.

Hanover, Ill., Feb 4, 1861.

The business will be conducted by J. A. Wilson in the future, and he takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

J. A. WILSON
Hanover, Feb. 4, 1861 feb12lmchfw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Gilman Harthorn, late of the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of Jo Daviess County, at the Court House in Galena, at the regular term, on the third Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. M. SACKETT,
Administrator
Dated this 8th day of Feb. 1861

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber last fall, a yearling mare colt, bay color, small size, &c. Any one, by proving property and paying charges, can take away the same.
[illegible] Town [illegible] Hill, Ill.
Feb. 4—w3

WINDOW GLASS.

ALL sizes from 7x9 to 32x60. Also DOUBLE STRENGTH AMERICAN CROWN GLASS from 24x30 to 40x60—comprising the largest stock in the market, which we offer at low figures. Call and see.

nov1dtf S. CRAWFORD & CO., 83 Main st.

MEDICAL.

ALBANY COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Established 1838.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

THE best family Cathartic in the WORLD; used twenty years by five millions of persons annually, always give satisfaction; contain nothing injurious; patronized by the principal Physicians and Surgeons in the Union, elegantly coated with sugar. Large Boxes 25 Cents, 5 Boxes ONE DOLLAR. Full directions with each box. Warranted superior to any Pill before the public.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pains and weakness of the breast, side and back, and Rheumatic complaints in equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price 18¾ cents.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Plasters are sold by druggists and merchants in all parts of the United States, Canadas and South America, and may be obtained by calling for them by their full name.

DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
aug1dawly Albany, N. Y.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in Twenty Minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
Blood Purifying Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than 20 years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, *Costiveness, Pain in the Back and Loins*, *Soreness over the whole body*, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, *Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head*, all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism*, a great *Purifier of the Blood* and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York

Sold in Galena, Ill., by R. NEWHALL, R. McNEILL, S. CRAWFORD & CO., and J. DODGE. dec6mbix

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN MEDICINES

THE GREAT
STANDARD REMEDIES

of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the Stomach and Digestive organs,

AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, and Fever and Ague

See our Almanac for proof. Price, 75 cents per Bottle.

Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.

As a Diarrhoea Cordial it is unequalled. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Hoofland's German Pill.

being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegetable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. Price, 25 cents per box.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., Philadelphia, Pa, and St Louis, Mo., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside of each bottle or box.

In our "*Everybody's Almanac*," published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Sold in Galena by J. Dodge, Dr. H. Newhall, Wierich & Dollinger, in Apple River by Frost and Maynard and J. Irwin; in Warren by P. Goding; in Nora by E. F. Clark & Co. dec19 6mlaw [illegible]

PURIFY THE BLOOD!
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
—AND—
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the Diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILLIOUS COLIC, SERous LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL,

Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

SCROFULA, or KINGS' EVIL in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all diseases from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR WILLIAM B MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. [aug1dawly

JUNK STORE,

No. 209 Main St..............Galena, Ills

SAVE Your Rags and Old Metals. Let nothing go to waste. Economy is Wealth. A penny saved, is a penny gained.

A. McALLISTER,

successor to Wm. F. Hunt, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Galena and surrounding country, that he is still paying the highest market prices, in cash, for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Zinc, Rubber, Rope, Iron, Glue Stuffs, &c., &c.

A. McALLISTER.

☞ Remember No. 209 Main Street, Galena, Ill. (Park's old stand. sep25d[illegible]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Hon. J. R. Jones.

The last Springfield *Journal* contains among its biographical sketches of the members of our State Legislature, one of Hon. J. R. Jones, our worthy Representative. We publish it in our issue of to-day.

We are glad to see that Mr. Jones is a candidate for the Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois. A better man for the place could not be found. He has our warm support, if it will avail him any.

A Good Illustration.

The following illustration of the peculiar manner in which compromises are sometimes carried was brought to the notice of the House of Representatives in 1833, by John Quincy Adams, in the debate then on the tariff compromise, designed to propitiate South Carolina, who threatened then, as certain States do now, if we do not record our own infamy by a compromise:

"Gil Blas had been furnished by his uncle with a sorry mule and thirty or forty pistoles, and sent forth to seek his fortune in the world. He set out accordingly, but had not gone far when—as he was sitting on his beast counting his pistoles, with much satisfaction into his hat, the mule suddenly raised her head and pricked up her ears. Gil Blas looked round to see the cause of her alarm, and perceived an old hat upon the ground in the middle of the road, with a rosary of very large beads in it. At the same time he heard a voice addressing him in a very pathetic tone, "Good traveller! "In the name of the merciful God, and of all "the saints, do drop a few pieces of silver into "the hat." Looking in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, he saw, to his great dismay, the muzzle of a blunderbuss projecting through the hedge, and pointing directly at his head. As he moved the threatening blunderbuss moved also, still directed at his head. On looking more closely into the hedge he perceived that it was supported on two cross sticks, and aimed by a figure having the air of an old soldier. Gil Blas, not much pleased with the looks of this pious mendicant, hastily dropped some pieces into his hat, and, clapping his heels into the sides of his mule, rode off with all the speed he could from this peaceful solicitor of alms."

Every additional Gil Blas who dropped silver in that hat increased the rapacity of the old soldier at the other end of the blunderbuss. In 1833 a contribution, forced by fear, was made to the hat of nullification, and the traveller proceeded on to other adventures. In 1850 the same old hat was again encountered, and it received another meek deposit. Then came the still more audacious demand for the Missouri compromise. The people of the North began to straighten up a little on that; they watched the muzzle of the blunderbuss more narrowly, and they even went so far as to doubt the piety of the old soldier at the other end of it; but rather than provoke his wrath the demand was complied with. Then followed the request that freedom should be crushed out of Kansas. If it was not done, it was not because the whole energies of the Administration were not bent with the force of desperation to effect it. Then came the Lecompton Constitution. Buchanan himself hesitated at that; he promised fairly, but the sight of the blunderbuss, aimed directly at his head, moving in line, he bethought as how "a live dog was better than a dead lion," he had, made a desperate attempt to throw the precious infamy into the hat, and his democratic mule was hurried on. In due time, they stole forts, arsenals, mints, and public property of various kinds, valued at the rough estimate of twenty-five millions of dollars, besides six States of the Union, all of which it is insisted must be thrown into the hat, under the pains and penalties of that portentous blunderbuss, in case of "coercion." THIS CANNOT BE DONE. THE HAT OF THAT INIQUITY IS FULL! The contents of that blunderbuss, whatever they may be, are far preferable to any further disgrace.

The Legislature

At the last accounts from Springfield, the Governor had signed about two hundred bills that had then passed the Legislature Among them is one for amending the city charter of Galena. We learn from our City Superintendent, that this bill makes a School *District* of the city of Galena, with all the rights and privileges of School Districts under our General School Law. This includes, among other things, a right to an equitable share of the interest of the Township lands of the Townships in which this District is situated.

A Prediction—It will be Verified

The late Thomas H. Benton, in some of his speeches, predicted, that when the Disunionists had so far carried out their plans as to show to the People of the United States that they were actually in earnest in their villainous treason, that the People would rise in their might and crush them to powder. He said that the very women of the United States would frown the infamous traitors out of respectable existence. This will be verified.

The Feeling of the People.

Politicians may criticise the speeches of Mr. Lincoln at the various points on his way to the capital as they please, but one thing is sure and certain, he carries the true governing power of this country, the hearts of the People, along with him. He inspires the popular mind much like, and equal to, the great Lafayette, on his visit to this country in 1824. When Mr. Lincoln speaks, now as Lafayette then, the People know that they hear a voice that speaks for his country and for humanity, with no thought of himself aside from these. The utterances of such a man will have a fair hearing and a just weight with the American People.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus speaks of Mr. Lincoln's reception there, in his opening paragraph:

"Peace hath her victories, and the conqueror of hearts receives an ovation more brilliant than he who leads armies. If feeble words could convey to those who do not see the spectacle, anything like an accurately vivid picture of the scene now accompanying the progress of Abraham Lincoln, the world of readers would say with a unanimous voice that more appropriate honors to a worthy Man, have rarely been paid than those hourly showered upon the President elect of the United States."

Hurrah for St Louis!

At the Election for Delegates to the State Convention of Missouri, held on Monday last, the Unconditional Union men carried St Louis by FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY! The seed sown by Thomas H. Benton in the last years of his life has now sprung up, and is bearing fruit bountifully.

Missouri for the Union

The State of Missouri has gone with an overwhelming majority for the Union. Accounts received yesterday say, there will not be over ten secessionists in the Convention.

City Fiscal Report

The particular attention of our citizens is directed to the details of the Fiscal Report of the city for the past year, published in this paper.

Suicide.—Samuel W. Finney, who has been confined in the Monroe (Mich.) jail, on the charge of poisoning his wife, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Monday evening last. He left a note affirming that he was in no way guilty of the death of his wife.

FISCAL REPORT OF THE CITY.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Galena:

Gentlemen:—Herewith you have my Report of the Fiscal Affairs of the City, for the year ending the 4th inst.

Upon an examination I think it will compare favorably with any Report heretofore made, taking into consideration the falling off of our revenue from various causes, and the large amount of valuable improvements made, all of which are prominent and can be seen by our citizens for themselves.

On account of the reduction made by Mr. Marsden, City Assessor, in the value of property for the year 1859, last year's receipts from taxes fell off $6,384 66.

Wharfage on steamboats was reduced by resolution of the City Council, upon a petition of our citizens, and caused a falling off of $1,308 22.

Our freight depot formerly rented for $1,000 per annum. This year we have derived no revenue from it.

Altogether, this would make a difference of $8,693 88 in our receipts from the previous year.

Our improvements consist in part, of Meeker Street Bridge, New Basin, cleaning the River, Well on Broadway, Market Square, Painting and Repairing the Market House, Repairing the Roads and Streets in the new City Limits, and the Improvement of Water, Main and Broadway streets, all of which were much wanted, and will be of great and permanent advantage to our city.

We have also settled old claims with Messrs. Stroll & Co. and Mr. Patrick Byrne, for work done some years since on Spring Street and Green Street Bridges, amounting to $1,061 18.

The Report shows a reduction of the floating indebtedness of the City, for the fiscal year, of $1,593 64, and of the nett indebtedness $3,373 28.

On the 4th of February, 1860, the Floating Debt amounted to $27 243 04; at the present time it is $25,649 40.

The amount of City Taxes now due, is $16,251 15. Licenses for the current year about $10,500, making together the sum of $26,751 15, receivable in City indebtedness at par, which will more than absorb the present floating debt.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. M. MITCHELL,
Galena, 19th Feb., 1861. City Clerk.

Report of the Fiscal Affairs
Of the City of Galena,
From Feb'y 4th 1860, to Feb'y 4th, 1861

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,			$941 59
Licenses—Grocers,		$3,922 50	
	Merchants,	2,774 00	
	Auction,	200 00	
	Theatres, &c.,	90 00	
	Tavern,	40 00	
	Livery,	20 00	
	Billiard,	175 00	
	Runners,	30 00	
	Pedlars,	60 00	
	Drays and Wagons,	242 50	
	Alley,	100 00	
	Butchers,	80 00	
	Insurance Companies,	630 00	10,460 00
City Taxes for 1859,		21,909 79	
Gas " "		700 00	
			22,609 79
Hay Scales,			230 03
Market Rents,			989 35
Fines,			92 48
Road Tax,			126 00
Wharfage,			1,092 05
Cemetery Lots sold,			594 00
Real Estate rents,			446 50
Dog Tax,			98 00
Mineral Rent,			67 33
Main Street assessment,			3,056 1[illegible]
			$42,595 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current expense Bonds paid,	$34,557 93	
Out Orders,	2,725 46	
Interest Coupons,	5,212,55	
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	97 38	
		42,595 92

EXPENDITURES OF FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—Old Board—		
F. Stahl, Mayor,	$50 00	
Geo. M. Mitchell, Clerk,	200 00	
D. A. French, Treasurer,	125 00	
Thos. Robertson, City Attorney,	100 00	
John G. Potts, Auditor,	25 00	
M. Hadleigh, Surveyor,	125 00	
John G. White, Marshal,	37 50	
N. Roth, Constable,	37 50	
L. J. Ladd, "	37 50	
P. Byrne Street Commissioner,	100 00	
Thos. Grove, Market Clerk,	37 50	
E. Jones, Health Officer,	25 00	
		900 00
Salaries—Present Board—		
R. Brand, Mayor,	150 00	
Geo. M. Mitchell, Clerk,	600 00	
D. A. French, Treasurer,	208 33	
H. W. Foltz, "	166 67	
D. Sheean, City Attorney,	300 00	
M. Hadleigh, Surveyor,	375 00	
do for extra compensation,	300 00	
Jos. Adams, Auditor,	112 50	
do extra compensation,	60 00	
Thos. Cavenaugh, Street Co. mis'r,	375 00	
Thos. Grove, Market Clerk,	112 50	
T. M. Wilcox, Health Officer,	75 00	
P. Marsden, Assessor,	400 00	
T. McNulty, Marshal,	150 00	
Geo. Wiser Constable,	150 00	
Francis Burk, do	150 00	
Aldermen, each $75,	750 00	
		4,425 00
Streets—		
Franklin,	40 50	
Gear,	25 25	
Fourth,	0 65	
Decatur,	37 75	
Green,	2 00	
Meeker,	12 50	
Main,	117 25	
Gratiot,	0 00	
Bench,	158 14	
Washington,	2 00	
Dodge,	7 50	
Savanna Road,	1 50	
West,	75	
Hill,	12 75	
High,	8 00	
Second,	201 74	
Bluff,	2 50	
Levee,	115 00	
Division,	2 00	
Perry,	13 27	
Johnson,	282 75	
Spring,	229 10	
Spring and Water,	391 84	
First Ward, (New Limits,)	281 00	
Second Ward, do	312 50	
Third Ward, do	71 50	
Fourth Ward, do	221 25	
Fifth Ward do	168 57	
Slaughter House Bridge,	15 00	
Adams,	37 00	
Miscellaneous, for work on crossings, iron work, Lumber, &c.,	848 32	
		3,330 85
City Watch,		
John Ferguson,	93 75	
Richard Kerwin,	93 75	
H. Simmons,	457 50	
P. Lilley,	350 75	
W. Birdwall,	358 75	
John W. Campbell, rent of Watch House,	40 00	
		1,413 50
Fire Department—		
Neptune Fire Co.,	382 00	
Relief do	275 00	
Liberty do	247 10	
Galena do	107 10	
J. Genz, for refreshments,	9 25	
		1,000 45
Printing—		
[illegible] Leal,	342 50	
H. H. Houghton,	278 12	
Beckert & Wittemberg,	40 00	
W. W. Huntington,	22 00	
		580 62
Stationery—		
W. W. Huntington,	65 00	
J. Brookes,	80 25	
J. N. Waggoner,	12 40	
Palmer & Metz,	23 00	
		157 25
River Improvement—		
Fagan & Co.,	648 00	
P. Kersh	770 70	
P. Byrne,	534 52	
		1,959 31
Main Street Assessment—		
Fitz & Brady,	753 23	
Martin Loydon,	338 85	
Diamond & Loydon,	1,707 27	
Hugh Bell,	852 18	
Dan Desmond,	2,310 85	
C. Rausch,	950 40	
Sidewalks, new curb, lumber, Nails, iron and labor,	320 54	
		6,340 05
Real Estate rents, Marfin & Gooch,		18 00
Market House,		206 00
Interest Dredge Boat Bonds,	105 00	
do Market House do	103 86	
do City do	1,505 93	
		1,646 68
General expense,		127 45
Road tax,		15 15
Meeker street Bridge,		2,8[illegible] 02
New Basin—		
Paid W. Cady's administrator,	2,888 84	
" Shea & Kerwin,	240 00	
		3,128 84
Dredge Boat,		755 61
Spring Street Pump,		88 30
Profit and Loss,		14 00
Market House Bonds,		237 00
City Prison,		288 48
Election expense,		305 00
Dredge Boat Bonds,		825 00
Gas Tax,		280 30
City Bonds,		1,691 33
City Cemetery,		60 86
Dog Tax,		210 00
Green Street Bridge,		206 45
Foot Bridge,		20 04
City Scavenger,		260 00
Spring Street Bridge—		
F. Ruff, Bridge tender,	501 60	
Stroll & Co.,	588 16	
Wm Davis,	19 00	
Trego & Woodruff,	8 40	
John Westwick,	13 00	
Johnson & Barrows,	27 87	
H. C. Bond,	4 60	
Duncan & Kent,	14 00	
Martin & Gooch,	20 88	
S. Crawford & Co.	34 01	
		1,316 60
Bench Street Pump,		131 44
City Hospital,		109 73
Levee Wall,		114 28
Assessments,		42 00
Freight Depot,		44 01
Branch Street Bridge,		9 24
Fees of Court,		81 55
City Cisterns,		116 08
Green Street Steps,		90 61
Market Square,		733 62
Broadway Pump,		520 08
Total,		$35,098 41

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

Balance on hand 4th February, 1860,	$728 72
Rec'd from School Commissioner,	1,078 00
do H. W. Foltz, Collector,	8,378 60
	$11,278 51

CR.

By Orders paid, February, 1860,	712 80	
March,	563 85	
April,	444 20	
May,	1,317 88	
June,	2,609 52	
July,	1,230 76	
August,	1,039 37	
September,	893 40	
October,	702 12	
November,	683 58	
December,	500 00	
	11,018 33	
Treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.,	220 94	
		11,239 24
Balance on hand,		9 28
To meet Expenses of current year—		
Balance Cash on hand,	$9 26	
Bonds of City at Galena,	2,058 22	
School Tax for 1860,	9,817 85	
Appropriation from School Fund, about	2,000 00	
	$13,885 08	

STATEMENT OF OUT ORDER ACCOUNT.

Balance of Orders outstanding 4th February, 1860,	$12,933 64
Amount returned by Treasurer as vouchers and cancelled,	2,725 46
Balance unpaid,	$10,208 18

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE BONDS.

Balance of Current Expense Bonds outstanding 4th Feb., 1860,		$14,359 40
Amount issued from 4th February, 1860, to 4th February, 1861,		35,698 41
		$50,057 81
Amount returned by Treasurer as vouchers and cancelled,	$34,557 93	
Bond No. 3123, cancelled,	5 50	
		34,563 50
Balance unpaid,		$15,444 22

FLOATING DEBT.

Amount Out Orders unpaid 4th February, 1860,	$ 2,933 64	
Amount current expense Bonds unpaid 4th February, 1860,	14,309 40	
		$27,243 04
Amount Out Orders unpaid 4th February, 1861,	$10 205 18	
Amount current expense Bonds unpaid 4th February, 1861,	15,444 22	
		25,649 40
Floating Debt reduced this amount,		$1,593 64

STATEMENT OF BOND ACCOUNT.

Old City Bonds, not reissued,	6 ℔ ct.		$7,247 56
Old reissued Coupons,	6 "		69,032 16
Depot Bonds,	7 "		20 000 00
Old Bridge Bonds,	6 "		18,000 10
Balance of Dredge Boat Bonds,	6 "		750 00
Balance of Market House Bonds,	8 "		658 80
Street Lamp Bonds,	7 "		7,250 00
School fund Bonds,	8 "		2,058 22
Green Street Bridge Bonds,	8 "		6,270 49
Spring Street Bridge Bonds, (Leavitt)	8 "		4,007 75
do do do (Gayford)	8 "		14,380 00
Galena Gas Co. Bonds,	8 "		1,097 75
Total amount in circulation,			$149,040 45
Issued to Galena and S. W. R. R. but not used,		$100,000 00	

LIABILITIES

Amount of Bonds in circulation,		$149,040 45
" Out Orders unpaid,		10,205 18
" Current Expense Bonds unpaid,		15 444 22
" Interest due,		12,647 33
		$185,243 18

ASSETS

Cash on hand, per Treasurer's report,	$97 33	
Amount City Tax for 1860,	16,251 15	
" Special do	12,191 47	
" Due from Main Street assessment and sidewalks,	1,012 47	
		30,152 47
Nett amount of indebtedness,		$155,090 71

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Galena:

Gentlemen:—I have audited for the fiscal year ending the 4th day of February, 1861, $35 698 41, of Current Expense Bonds, and have compared and examined the Clerk's books, and find the same to correspond, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS ADAMS, City Auditor.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the City Council:

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to report that I have examined the financial report of your City Clerk, and compared it with the reports of the City Treasurer and Auditor and found it correct, and have no hesitation in stating that it is a full and fair exhibit of the finances for the fiscal year. I have also destroyed by burning, bonds as follows: reissued, amount, $2,303 40; bonds liquidated, $1,853 38; total, $4 156 78.

I must here state, that the vouchers known as current Expense Bonds are not only burned, but through the excellent system adopted by your Clerk, their numbers and amount are all first cancelled in a book kept for that purpose, thus precluding any successful attempt at fraud on the public

As this is the last time I shall mingle in your councils, I may be permitted to add, that it has been a source of satisfaction, that notwithstanding Mr Mitchell draws for the accommodation of contractors and others, bonds from twenty-five cents upwards, yet every individual account foots up to the cent. But his efficiency as a Clerk and accountant is too well known to you, to need any comment from me.

Respectfully submitted.
MICHAEL GORMAN,
Chairman Com on Finance.
Galena, 19th Feb., 1861.

Hon. J. Russell Jones, of Jo Daviess.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

Among the business men of the House, Hon. J. Russell Jones, of Jo Daviess, stands, pre-eminent, quiet, unobtrusive, and gentlemanly, yet prompt, active, open and frank.—It is no wonder that he shares so largely the confidence of both Democrats and Republicans. Jo Daviess is an important county, and well and faithfully does he represent her interests, voting for every meritorious bill and opposing those who have no merit, and without "fear, favor or affection."

Mr. Jones is a native of the Western Reserve, Ohio, having been born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, in 1823 All the education he received was when attending the village school, until he was about fourteen years old, when he "went into a store," and remained in that business until 1838, when he came to Illinois For two years he resided in Winnebago county, working on a farm, and in June, 1840, removed to Galena, his present place of residence, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was most successful as a merchant, doing a heavy and extensive trade, and in 1856, retired, since which time, he has not been actively engaged in business, excepting that of discharging the duties of Secretary of the Minnesota Packet Company, in which he is a large stockholder. Mr Jones is a married man, having been united in 1848 to Miss Scott, daughter of Judge Scott, of Arkansas. He has four children.

Mr. Jones is a man of wealth is liberal and generous, and is a strong man before the people. He was an old line Whig, and always fought the Democracy manfully and bitterly He was elected Alderman of the city of Galena, on the Republican ticket, from a strong Democratic ward, which was the only office he ever held before his election to the Legislature in 1860, and of the nomination of which he was not a candidate.

Mr. Jones is a gentleman in the true sense of that word; is polished and exceedingly courteous, and works day and night. He is no speaker, but is attentive to business, and is always in his place. Mr. Jones is small in stature, has auburn hair, has light eyes, is light complexioned, has regular features, and never was known to forsake a friend He is on the Committee on Banks and Corporations, and chairman of Committee on Elections.

We hear his name mentioned prominently in connection with United States Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois, and know that his appointment would be very gratifying to a very large number of working Republicans.

A White Slave Captured in Mound City

[From the Cairo City Gazette.]

Last Thursday a fugitive named Henry Lee, alias Henry Jones, the property of Mr. W. C Faulkner, of Tippah county, Mississippi, was arrested by Marshall Shearer, in Mound City, and delivered over to the custody of his master.

Mr Lee, alias, Mr. Jones, thinks he is a white man, and if the matter were to be determined wholly by color and appearance, some folks might join him in the conclusion—He says that his parents were white—that they died when he was very young, left him in charge of a slaveholder in Alabama, who raised him in slavery, and taught him to believe that he was a mulatto. He further claims that his name was changed so that his relatives might never seek to reclaim him from bondage.

When he left his master in Mississippi, last November, he persuaded another negro to run away with him and stole a horse and buggy to facilitate their escape. After traveling thirty or forty miles he concluded that the company of the negro, who was black, might lead to his arrest, accordingly he abandoned him, and finally turned the horse loose in the woods, left the buggy by the road side and continued his way alone on foot. The negro and other property finally were recovered by the owners.

He arrived at Mound City six or eight weeks ago, and secured employment at the Marine Ways. He was generally recognized as a white and by some was thought a "magnificent fellow."

THE MAIL SERVICE

The people of this Congressional District, and indeed the whole Northwest, will feel gratified at the recent action of the House of Representatives on the subject of the restoration of the mail service, struck down by it last fall, by the present imbecile, corrupt and traitorous Administration. We copy from the *Congressional Globe*. After a running debate, in which quite a number of members participated, Mr. Washburne's amendment was carried by a vote of 104 to 51.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I offer the following amendment:

"And the Postmaster is hereby directed to re-examine the causes for the discontinuance or curtailment of postal service on inland routes since the 4th of March, 1859; and to restore all such parts of said service as can be restored with due regard to the public interest and the circumstances of each case where such discontinuance or curtailment was on contracts yet in force, or have taken effect on the making of new contracts: *Provided, however,* That the restoration or increase of service hereby contemplated shall be with the assent of the contractor in each case, in pursuance of his contract."

Mr. SHERMAN. I raise the point of order that this changes existing law. Besides, I know that if the amendment were adopted by the House, it would probably defeat the Post Office bill

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I would like to have the gentleman from Ohio state in what respect the amendment changes existing law, and why its adoption should defeat this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I suppose it changes existing law; otherwise the gentleman from Illinois would not desire to offer it.

Mr. GROW By the law, as it stands now, the Postmaster General can re-examine this matter, and restore the increased service. The amendment, therefore, does not propose to change the law. It simply requires the Postmaster General to go over the matter again; and if, in his judgment, the increased service ought to be restored, to restore it.

The CHAIRMAN The Chair thinks that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois I will modify my amendment, so as to make it in order. I offer it as a proviso, as follows:

Provided, That this appropriation is hereby made on condition that the Postmaster General shall re-examine the causes for discontinuance, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN. I submit that the change does not vary the matter, and that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio what was the position which he took in regard to the proviso to the Army bill in the Thirty Fourth Congress?

Mr. SHERMAN. I was in favor of that proviso, and am yet; but am not in favor of this proviso.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. They occupy precisely the same ground.

Mr. GROW. One thing, I think, is clear: that the body which appropriates money can put a limit on that appropriation. There is no question in my mind but that this is clearly in order. Whether the House ought to pass it or not, is for its own judgment. Whether the limitation is a proper one or not, is a matter which goes to the discretion of the body that appropriates money. It is not a matter for a point of order. The object of this amendment is, that the money appropriated shall be expended in a particular way; otherwise, it shall not be appropriated at all Therefore, a condition of this kind is always in order

Mr. SHERMAN I desire to say that, in 1854, in the instance to which the gentleman refers, the amendment was ruled out of order, but the decision was overruled by the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Did not the gentleman from Ohio vote for overruling the decision of the Chair?

Mr. SHERMAN. Undoubtedly

Mr. GROW I think the gentleman from Ohio is mistaken. I think the amendment was first ruled to be in order, but that afterwards, when Mr. Houston was in the chair it was decided by him to be out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not at all. The amendment was first ruled out of order by Mr. Letcher, when in the chair, and overruled by the House

The CHAIRMAN The Chair is of opinion that, in its present shape, the amendment cuts pretty close; but he will decide it to be in order. The question is upon the amendment.

Mr SHERMAN. I hope the amendment will not be adopted; for it may just as well be understood now, that its passage by this House will bring on again the same quarrel with the Senate which nearly defeated the Post Office appropriation bill in the last session of Congress I have no doubt that the Senate will insist upon the defeat of the amendment, if it is adopted by the House, to the defeat of the bill itself. I trust, therefore, that without regard to the merit of the amendment, at this late period of the session, the House will not insist upon entering upon this contest with the Senate; which, in my judgment, will, as I have said, possibly defeat the bill altogether, but that the amendment will be voted down.

Mr WASHBURNE, of Illinois The gentleman from Ohio can certainly have no conception of what the amendment really is. It is not any amendment directing the Postmaster General to restore this service, but it is merely a proposition to direct him to re-examine all these cases, and act upon his own discretion as to what routes the public interest requires the service to be restored on. That is the whole of it.

Now, sir I do not know by what authority the gentleman from Ohio speaks, when he says that this amendment which is just in itself, in which his constituents and the constituents of every member of this House are interested—I say I do not know upon what authority the gentleman says this amendment, if adopted, will have the effect of defeating the passage of the bill Why, sir, there is no similarity between this amendment and the one on which the quarrel between the Senate and House grew up in the last session That was a peremptory requirement upon the part of Congress, that the Postmaster General should re-establish this service. And let me tell the gentleman that two thirds of the members of the House at the last session voted half a dozen times for that amendment. Yes sir, the members of this House, representing the people, the men at the cross-roads who are the sufferers from the curtailment of the mail service—two thirds of them have voted half a dozen times for the absolute restoration of this service. It is true, that amendment gave rise to a good deal of feeling. The Postmaster General came into this House and endeavored personally to induce members of the House to vote against it. Finally, as the last sands of the session were running out the amendment was defeated by the act of a committee of conference, and the House receded, I am sorry to say, from the high position it had assumed in defense of the rights of the people.

Sir, we are here ready to vote away millions upon millions of dollars for almost everything, but when you come to consider the question of mail service upon the little routes for the benefit of our constituents you say the proposition must not be adopted; and that the Senate will defeat the whole appropriation bill, if it is.

Now, sir, I hope this amendment will be adopted It is simply saying to the Postmaster General. 'You shall examine these routes, one by one; and shall determine in each case what the public interest demands; and whether there shall be a re establishment of the mail service or not."

Mr. Chairman, I speak feelingly in this matter in reference to my own district. In the last Congress, I had some statistics prepared showing that, in that district, the mail facilities were cut off to some twenty eight thousand dollars; yet that district paid into the Treasury, beyond the expenses of the post offices, a surplus of $22,000; while, in certain other districts in another part of the country, not paying $4,000 into the Treasury, the mail service was not curtailed or interfered with at all

Now, sir, I have heretofore been in favor of the Congress of the United States—if this House of Representatives would hold the purse strings of the nation—saying to the Postmaster General, "You shall restore those routes, every one of them;" but in the condition which the Treasury is at this time, I am willing to leave the matter where this amendment leaves it, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, after examining the routes with reference to the wants of the people, to restore them or not, as he may see proper.

But suppose the House refuse to adopt the amendment, and a member comes before the Postmaster General and asks for the restoration of service on a particular route: he will be told that the matter has already been decided upon by the Department; that the question has once been determined, and that, according to the rules that govern the Department, he cannot take up the case.

Mr MAYNARD. I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois, occupying as he does a high position in his party, whether he is prepared to say the new Postmaster General will feel himself bound by the action of his predecessor in this respect?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois I believe by the rules of the Department when a matter has once been decided, it is not to be reopened It is not considered as within the rules for one officer to *revise* the opinions of his predecessor in regard to these matters of business. I say, therefore, that when a member of this House goes to the Department and applies for a restoration of service to a particular route, he will be told, "My predecessor acted upon these routes;" and, if this amendment shall be voted down, he will be told, also, that "the House of Representatives also sustained my predecessor in that action when the matter was brought deliberately before them; they decided that there was to be no restoration of mail service in the country."

Fearful Tragedy—A Father Kills his Three Children and Himself

A dreadful tragedy was committed in Baldwin county, Alabama. William English, who went to Mobile with a draft for $60,000, which he failed to get, returned home in a state of despondency, supposing the money was lost, and that his family would be impoverished On the first evening after his return home, he ordered the nurse to assemble the children in the parlor, which she did, not suspecting his murderous intentions. As soon as the nurse had left the room, he approached the cradle in which lay his youngest child, an infant, nine months old, and cut its throat from ear to ear. The nurse ran to tell Mrs. English who was in the garden, who entered the parlor just as he had cut the throat of the third child, and was in the act of cutting his own Rushing forward, she seized him by the arm, and casting a woeful look at the bleeding and mangled forms of his children, demanded his reason for killing them. He gently pushed her away, saying at the time it was all for the best. Before she could get to him again he made a cut at his throat, completely severing the jugular vein, and falling into a chair gave way by degrees and fell dead upon the floor, surrounded by the bleeding forms of his innocent children.

A General Stiffening of Backbones.

The Albany correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says:

"There is more back bone to-day than I have seen before in a week. The speech made by Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis has electrified the people. It has the ring of resolution, and indicates a knowledge of his duty. Those who hanker after the flesh-pots have been for the past week troubled with softening To day they see plain enough just what ought to be done—that we must "enforce the laws," and make the Cotton States behave themselves.

"Another back bone stiffness comes from the northern part of the State—from Franklin County, where the Republicans standing on the "no-compromise" platform elect nine Supervisors to seven Democrats. Last year there were ten Democrats to six Republicans."

CHICAGO LUMBER YARD,

Corner of Commerce and Franklin Streets,

GALENA,........................ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a very large assortment of superior

Building Lumber,

Which he will sell very low for Cash.

Among which will be found [illegible] Bridges, &c., [illegible] Flooring—dressed and undressed; Fencing, Barnboard, Lath and Shelving.

He has also a large lot of superior

SHINGLES,

Shaved and Sawed [illegible] VERY BEST [illegible] ever offered for sale in this market.

Galena, Jun. 13, 1860—tf J. C. SPARE

J. McN. S. O'CONNOR, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,

MAY be consulted at his residence on Franklin street, Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Illinois [illegible]

DR. D. McRAE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
OF ST LOUIS, MO.,

TREATS with great success the following Chronic Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gravel, Piles, Fistula, Scrofula, Fever, Sores, Scald Head and all other forms of Skin Diseases. [illegible]

OFFICE, ON CHESTNUT STREET,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets, half Square from the Court House, ST LOUIS, MO. de4daw1y

GALENA BOOK BINDERY
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has resumed the Book Binding and Blank Book Manufacturing business, in connection with the

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

at the old stand, corner of Main and Warren Streets, over Bank of Galena. [illegible]

☞ Magazines, Pamphlets, and printed work generally bound, at fair living rates.

☞ Job Printing executed on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. W. W. HUNTINGTON.

Galena, May 24, 1860.

C. R. PERKINS
Has removed to
NO. 149, MAIN STREET, GALENA.

WHERE he will continue to keep on hand, as heretofore, a full and complete assortment of Saddles, in every variety, Harness, do do, Bridles, do do, Collars, Carriage Trimmings, Martingales, Whips, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Enamelled Cloths, &c.

ALSO,

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES from the celebrated manufactory of H. & C. DOOLITTLE, [illegible] Valley Connecticut.

☞ Carriage Trimming and Repairing done on short notice.

☞ Terms to suit the times.

Something New.

WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION FOR BOOTS & SHOES

READER, do you want to keep your feet dry? If you do, send one dollar and a three cent postage stamp to J. W. BERTHOLD, Platteville, Wis., and he will send you full instructions for making a cheap water proof composition. [illegible] All orders must be sent in before the 1st of March

☞ Write your name and address in a plain hand, enclose the money and stamp, and address
J. W. BERTHOLD, Platteville, Wis.
feb1d&w1m

BROADWAY HOUSE,
GALENA, – – – – ILLINOIS.

THE undersigned, in assuming the proprietorship of the BROADWAY HOUSE in this city, would say that it has been thoroughly renovated in all its departments, and by a thorough and constant attention to the wants of the travelling public,—by making it alike to the citizens and sojourner, the permanent boarder and the transient guest, a comfortable, neat, attractive, home like place of abode,—I shall hope to merit the patronage of my country friends and the public in general.

☞ I have at all times connected with this House one of the most convenient and comfortable BARNS ever built in the city, a large Wagon-Yard and an honest Ostler. Come one, come all. J. H. CONLEE.

Galena, Nov. 10, 1860.—dawtf

MISCELLANEOUS

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'Ardly Realized.

[illegible] "Cephalic Pill," [illegible] "Headache."

[illegible]

Constipation or Costiveness.

[illegible]

A Real Blessing.

[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and *the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

nov16d&w1y

THE LAST GRAND RALLY!
FOR THE SEASON,
AT
CHANDLER'S
COME ONE—COME ALL, AND SEE!

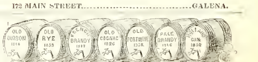
OUR PRICES ARE DOWN—DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH!

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods!
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS!

Which we mean to clean out, to make room for the Spring Trade.

H. H. CHANDLER,
172 MAIN STREET........................GALENA.



TYLER'S
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 28 North Second Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

HORSES, STOCK, PRODUCE, &c., taken in exchange for any of our Goods, or we will exchange for Wild or Improved Lands, at cash Prices [illegible]

C. H. TYLER & CO., No 28 North Second Street, St Louis, Mo

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

[illegible]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

GIN AS A MEDICINAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family [illegible]

For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO. No. 13 Park Row, New York [illegible]

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines, Gins and Segars,

BEG leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors [illegible]

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

[illegible]

Agricultural Society.

THE Executive Committee of the Jo Daviess County Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums for field crops for 1861, subject to the Rules annexed

CORN,

[illegible]

SMALL GRAIN.

[illegible]

ROOT CROPS, &c.

[illegible]

Time of holding the Fair—September 20, 21 and 22, 1861, at the Fair Grounds, near Galena.

R. S. NORRIS, Rec. Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE.
Real Estate and Personal Property at Auction.

THE subscriber will sell by auction on the premises on the 25th day of March 1861 [illegible]

W. M. EVANS.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. A. Wilson & Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

J. A. WILSON, JAS. WILSON.

Hanover, Ill., Feb. 4, 1861

[illegible]

Hanover, Feb. 4, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of [illegible]

A. M. SACKETT, Administrator.

Dated this 8th day of Feb. 1861.

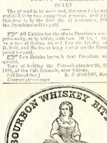
NIP THE EVIL IN ITS BUD.

DR. WHITTIER

Cures all Private Diseases and Diseases [illegible]

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber last fall, a yearling mare colt [illegible]



THESE popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whiskey, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered the public [illegible]

AGENTS—J. DODGE, Galena; ALLEN & HARFORD, Dubuque

FOR SHOW CASES GO TO
ANDERSON'S 73 Olive Street, St. Louis

For Sale.

ONE Ten Horse Power Engine and Boiler. One Pipe. One Stave Cutting Machine,—Cromett's Patent. One Edging Machine. One Heading Machine. ☞ Terms easy; made known by J. DEAN SOO.
Galena, Aug. 13th 1860.

166. Farmer's Cheap One Price Store!

L. HUSTED,
No. 166 Main Street......Galena, Ill.

1860. FALL AND WINTER 1860.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

☞ 166 MAIN STREET.